

# Near East Relief

Edited by the Near East Relief for Private Circulation

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Rue Mengéné Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

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## FABRICA AT HEADQUARTERS HELPS 2500

From 170 workers last May, when the Industrial Department at Headquarters was reorganized, to 660 in December is the stride made in this important phase of relief work. All the workers are refugees.

2500 dependents share in this opportunity for economic independence. There are Russian women supporting husbands who tramp the crowded streets day in and day out in a fruitless search for work, Armenian widows with four or five clamorous children to support, young Greek mothers whose husbands are at the front, Syrian refugees trying to help the family budget so that one day they may leave this land of sorrow and strife for that wonderful America, closely veiled Turkish "hanoums," Jews, who have fled persecution, sweet faced Albanians, even Polish, French and German women, who in the swift turning of the wheel of fortune in the Near East find themselves among the penniless and friendless in this smiling Queen of Cities, where below the rugged surface thousands of starving refugees see her only as a heartless jade.

The waiting list of hopeful applicants for work is over 550, yet until sales of some of this exquisite work made here are assured in America, the Industrial cannot be extended. Monthly "exams" are held, and only those whose samples of work as done in the "classroom" are perfect, are placed on the waiting list.

## Native Products Sell Best

All lace work has been stopped, as we cannot compete with equally fine work from the Philippines, which enters America duty free. Instead we are concentrating on native products. There is Aintab work on handkerchiefs and luncheon sets—drawn threads and the space filled in with charming stitch designs. Suzanny work is typically Turkish, something like punch work, but made with a larger needle. Russian cross stitch, always in colors or else in white on dark backgrounds, is most effective on curtains, guest towels, bridge and luncheon sets. Russian Aintab in delicate designs makes handsome handkerchiefs.

Then there is specialized work. An ex Russian officer, his tunic covered with decorations, brought in some exceedingly clever dolls with wonderfully lifelike faces one day. There was an American sailor, a dashing Italian carabinieri with his Napoleon hat, a Turkish gendarme, waxed mustachio and all, a Georgian officer, gorgeous in red skirted coat, a native "hodja" (priest) in black flowing robe and green-banded

fez to show he had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and a Turkish "hanoum" (lady) closely veiled.

All are types seen every day on the streets of this cosmopolitan city. These samples led to large orders, for the dolls sell rapidly. American sailors buy up the supply of "hanoums" before anyone else has a chance.

## Every Worker has a Story

Many are the stories of lost relatives united, a family saved from acute want, and a "down-and-outer" started on the road to self respect by the N.E.R. Industrial.

Two sisters, Armenians, Satenig and Araxi Garabedian who had not seen each other for years, glanced across the room where both were waiting to be accepted for work, stared incredulously, and with a cry were in each other's arms. Such talking, such laughing and crying, such typically Oriental babel has surely never been duplicated.

Three Russians, artists, came in one day inquiring, "Do you give work only to women?" Miss Sheltman heard their story, and started them on a book plate for herself. It was so well done that it led to further orders, next came Christmas cards for Americans here and at the Embassy. Now these three artists have a cozy little atelier, and enough work to support themselves.

Sirpoulhi Harutunian, a diminutive girl of ten, came asking work. She alone of the family was able to work, she assured us, as the rest were ill. Investigation led to one child being sent to our Yedi Koule Tubercular Hospital, medical treatment for the mother, and help for the entire family. Three from this family now earn Lit. 12 a week at the Industrial, enough to keep them going and to send the smallest child to school. Araxi, by the way, is an excellent hemstitcher.

A sad faced Russian woman, evidently a person of quality "before the Revolution", carrying her sick baby came to beg bread. Work, she said, was impossible, as the child required constant care. The under-nourished baby was placed in a hospital from where it passed to a Happier Land. The mother, Tatiana Toutanov, is our best worker. We call her "Golden Hands," because her sensitive artistic fingers can do every type of work so perfectly.

Marika Shukmoglou is an ambitious miss of 13. She supports her sick mother and wrinkled old grandmother, and in addition finds time to take English lessons at the Y.W.C.A.

## Sultana Finds Happiness

Our mail clerk, Krikor, was so interested on hearing that girls in Turkish homes had unsightly blue designs tattooed on

their faces, that he had to investigate. He saw Sultana Andavaloglou, a worker in the Fabrica, who became alarmed at his intense gaze.

To quiet her, he fixed up a story of a letter which he believed had arrived for her. Sultana had but one relative—a brother in America, from whom she had not heard for years.

Hope again sang high in her, and she hastened to the N.E.R. post office for the long awaited letter.

Poor Krikor to cover his confusion, and hoping the girl would not be too disappointed, shuffled through a pile of letters waiting to be returned to the senders in America as "unable to locate."

What was his intense surprise to find "Sultana Andavaloglou" on one of the letters. It was indeed the long-hoped-for letter from America, and Sultana, the poor refugee, with her disfiguring tattooing to remind her of the days when she was virtually a prisoner, is now on the way to America and happiness.

### SUMMER CAMPS HAVE HELPED ANEMIC CHILDREN

*(From Letter of Mr. Theodore Elmer, Tiflis)*

A special fund sent by members of the Congregational Church at Dalton, Mass., has met a big need the past summer—the building up of weak and anemic children.

Among the thousands whom the N.E.R. feeds in dining-rooms, schools and soup kitchens in Tiflis, there are hundreds of children, anemic, weak, tubercular and susceptible to diseases of all sorts owing to undernourishment. To prevent actual starvation of some, we can give but one meal a day to all. In most cases this is the only meal these wretched refugees receive, and it is insufficient.

With this special fund we therefore opened two children's summer camps in the beautiful mountain villages of Kadjoz and Kikhity, not far from Tiflis. Here 400 of the weakest starvelings were given three and four meals of good, strengthening food a day, medical care, and plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Their four months stay wrought a transformation. They went to the camps pale, thin and sickly looking. They returned red-checked, robust and happy. They face a winter of hardship and of short rations, but with their renewed strength of last summer they are well equipped for the struggle.

### MOVIES FOR TRACHOMA ORPHANAGE

The Y.M.C.A. has kindly arranged to give a monthly cinema program at the Trachoma Orphanage. The first bill, shown last Thursday, consisted of a comedy, scenes from Hawaii, a travelogue through American cities and a military review. The boys hailed each picture with delight.

### HOSPITAL WORK IN THE CAUCASUS DONE UNDER HUGE DIFFICULTIES

*(From a letter of Miss Elizabeth Thom, A. R. C., Polygon Hospital, Alexandropol)*

Every new crowd of orphans means an added burden to the already over-crowded Caucasus Area hospitals. Most every child coming in has scabies, favus (a scalp disease) or trachoma (the dread eye disease) and some have all three. These diseases must be cured, and it keeps the hospitals busy as bees most of the time. However with the great essentials; nourishing food, suitable bathing facilities, and a good laundry, which we now have here, we are sure to get results.

A few months ago we had a high death rate. Now it is practically nil. The orphans are getting quite fat and rosy. Instead of standing apathetically against a wall in the sun, they are now active more normal boys. Conditions are greatly improved since a year ago.

Then, on arrival, I was assigned as district nurse to look after 4000 orphans here. Besides the hospital there was an orphanage infirmary with 500 children in terrible condition, bodies covered with vermin and sores. Each had to be treated as a surgical case. The weather was frightfully cold, and fires, owing to the scarcity of wood, were out of the question. Still the 500 were healed in five weeks. And then the N.E.R. had to evacuate Alexandropol!

### Kars in Desperate Need

My next post was at Kars, where we had 6000 orphans. Here we opened within four weeks a maternity ward, nursery, medical hospital and scabies hospital. This latter had been an old armoury, and was in tumble-down shape. Wood was scarce, water had to be carried from the river, and when the snow on the roof melted during the day, a small rain storm poured through on to our defenceless patients. It was discouraging, but we carried on for two months, when the newest government ordered us to evacuate all Armenian orphans to Alexandropol.

I was sent back to Alexandropol, now under Bolshevik rule, in May, and found the children had suffered greatly during the winter, owing to lack of nourishment. Many had developed enteritis with complications. The death rate was appalling. Even when supplies finally came in, many of the children were too far advanced to be benefited.

Since then work has progressed very satisfactorily. We now have separate scabies, favus and trachoma hospitals. Every one of the 5000 boys has a weekly medical examination. We have a fine drug room, excellent operating room, and an ambulatory, or outside dressing room, for orphanage cases which is kept busy all the time.

The deep sympathy of her many friends in the Near East goes out to Miss Cushman in the loss of her mother, who died on December twenty-first, in Utica, N.Y. at the age of eighty-six.

### SIFTING THE WHEAT FROM THE CHAFF

The mills of the Gods, which grind so exceedingly fine, have been duplicated in the Caucasus Area by the N.E.R. sifting process.

In every one of the scores of villages where relief is carried on there is the same hungry, ill-kempt and often diseased crowd of pitiful little ragamuffins. From dawn until dark they roam the narrow, filthy gutters, which can hardly be dignified by the name of streets, foraging for food.

All are manifestly hungry, many are desperately so, and some of the thin, white-lipped, stare-eyed tots are obviously starving. Yet we cannot feed them all! To sort them out, fairly and impartially, seems not only cruel but hopeless.

A native "ojak" (stove) is quickly built of brick and mud, supplies arrive, and at once the soup-kitchen begins to operate. One bowl of soup and a piece of bread is the portion per day to all who come. And every child in the village comes!

For two weeks things run smoothly, and the children show signs of improvement, then, fateful blow, it is announced that no more supplies are on hand, and the soup kitchen must temporarily close.

Consequently there is no soup the following day, but plenty of hungry children hovering round the kitchen, hoping that, in spite of all, there will be food.

The next day it is the same. No food, but a disappointed crowd of pitifully hungry children. Heads are counted. Several score of the "regular parsons" are missing. These who are here now are undoubtedly the neediest. The others get food at home and can manage somehow.

So, as the money has to be spread so very thinly, are the neediest separated from the "just poor." Later, a systematic investigation will be made, but for the first sorting out, this sifting method has been found effective.

### NEW SCUTARI ORPHANAGE OPENED JANUARY FIRST

Orphanage work in Constantinople has advanced beyond the desperate stage of saving miserable mites found aimlessly wandering in the filthy streets, as in the Caucasus, but faces the equally important step of improving the original, hastily provided accommodations for the children.

The new Scutari orphanage (Armenian), which had its formal opening on January first, is the result of seeking better accommodations and health conditions for some 155 girl orphans at Courou Tcheshmé, and 45 at Scutari.

These orphans, none too robust, are now installed in an airy light building, with an ample garden. Fresh air, outdoor games and a chance to express themselves in play will soon make these apathetic youngsters a happy, noisy lot of normal children. A resident interne is trying to improve health conditions. Trachoma, fortunately, has been wiped out.

The orphanage building had been occupied by refugees, but little trace of their destructive occupancy remains. Window panes have been put in, floors and stairways repaired, walls whitewashed several times, and the building disinfected.

All the children attend local schools, and ten of them have been taken as free day pupils at Miss Kinney's American school just across the road.

The directrice, Mme. Greenhagen of Copenhagen, after ten years service as a missionary in Harpoot, is now working unselfishly here, turning back her monthly salary into the orphanage treasury.

### A FAMILY OF 7,000

The 7000 N.E.R. orphans at Alexandropol, Caucasus, are such a big family that the daily routine must run with the precision of clock work, or somebody suffers.

Think of 7000 baths a week - 1166 a day, six days a week. 146 children an hour or 2½ a minute pass through the showers. Over one case of soap daily goes for baths only.

Allowing 18 inches of clothes line for each garment, the clean clothes needed after the bath, consisting of two pieces of underwear, a pair of stockings, blouse or dress, and a towel for each of the 1166 bathers requires a line 9000 feet long, nearly two miles.

Meals have to be served in five relays, for there are neither enough dishes nor dining space to go round. How would you like to wash a mile and a half of dishes per day? Yet the plates and cups for this family of 7000 set aside by side reach over 8100 feet.

Mattresses for the family (if they all had them) and three blankets each (which we need in this biting cold climate, and hope to have some day) stretched end to end would reach from Baltimore to Washington, with enough blankets left to cover the dome of the capitol.

### EFKERE ORPHANAGE IN A MONASTERY

*(Extracts from a letter of Mr. H. H. Murphy, Talas Unit)*

Our big orphanage in Caesarea has just been moved out to Efkere, and I am out here four days a week doing orphanage, industrial and general relief work.

The building is a 1600 year old monastery - you should see it. One enters through iron studded doors locked by massive cross bars. Monastery life must have been most interesting, walking around the huge courtyards or pacing up and down the many long arched corridors. Off the interior passage-ways are the monks cells, very tiny, very bare and very clammy. It all makes one feel ancient.

The monks used to have big gardens here and a fine swimming pool, which still serves the purpose. There are many miles of subterranean passages and caves all through the hills that belong to the monastery, and it's great fun to explore them all. There are huge stones that may be rolled

up to fill a narrow passage-way, so that no one can enter or leave. Doesn't this sound fascinatingly medieval?

Our native director is the "Vartabed", next under the Georgian correspondent of the Catholic Pope, and he is a fine old chap. I eat one meal a day with him, and prepare the other two myself. I have gotten so that native food appeals to me. One certainly gets used to anything in the interior of Turkey.

### CHRISTMAS AT THE TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

(By Miss E. D. CUSHMAN)

It is safe to say that the majority of the 225 Greek and Armenian orphan boys at the Trachoma Hospital had never seen a Christmas tree, much less received a present. Our Christmas celebration therefore was the most wonderful spectacle that had ever dazzled their wide-open eyes.

There was a tree, beautifully decorated. Green branches and vines from the garden decked the hall, and lanterns of brightly colored paper made by the boys turned it into a fairy bower.

We had songs, recitations, a dialogue, all in three languages, a very good composition of thanks by a boy who had studied english but four months, remarkable gymnastics, and folk dancing.

Then in came Santa, a huge white-bearded figure, blowing a horn. The smaller boys were dumbfounded; they had never seen anything like it. Several Greek boys were overheard saying, "It can't be human; it must be a machine."

Games, balls, marbles, toys were given as presents, and each youngster got a brimful Christmas stocking of popcorn, nuts and candy.

Not to be outdone, the boys presented Miss Cushman and Miss Ahlers with two lovely bouquets, bought with carefully hoarded piasters. Much credit should be given Miss Ahlers who planned the affair, and the boys themselves for their part in the program.

### WE WANT TO GO HOME!

Mr. Jaquith tells an amusing story of four orphans at one of the Alexandropol orphanages. With all the polite overtures of the country they begged to see him.

The request was granted and awkwardly they were ushered in. After standing on one foot then on the other, the spokesman, a sturdy open-faced lad, poured forth a voluble explanation to the interpreter. They hadn't found orphanage life what they had thought it would be, and please could they go home?

The quartet had beat its way to Alexandropol from one of the nearby villages, where tales of the wonderful American orphanages had reached them. They had told a plausible story, and until their cases could be thoroughly investigated had been taken in.

After their unblushing request, they were hustled home, and four homeless youngsters from the long waiting list immediately took their places.

### DIRECTOR OF CAUCASUS BRANCH DECORATED

(Extract from "Hyastani Mishak", "Worker of Armenia",  
dated November 20, 1921)

The American Relief working in the Near East lately doubled its activity within the boundaries of Armenia.

For instance, the Americans have started besides orphanages, a school, a hospital and a sanatorium in Delijan etc.

We are informed that the care of the refugees has been transferred to the Americans, because the government, owing to lack of funds, has been obliged to close its Refugee Bureau.

This paper often gives information as to the activities of the N.E.R. Let us mention one of them. Mr. E. A. Yarrow, Managing Director of the Caucasus Branch, about a week ago was received by the Catholics of all Armenians and heard words of gratefulness and encouragement. The Catholics has granted to him a special decoration.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Hoezle, Charles S. of Bergenfield, N. J. Three years Captain A.R.C. in France, Belgium, and Poland, as Chief Motor Transport Officer. Was present at the evacuation of Kieff, and went through many thrilling experiences. Previous to service in the A.R.C. engaged in construction work on the Maderia-Mamora Ry. in Brazil and Bolivia. This is the section of South America through which ex-President Roosevelt made his famous trip, exploring the River of Doubt.

Merritt, Alfred D., of Tacoma. Washington State College. Sales and banking experience since college. It was at the Student Volunteer Convention held at Des Moines, Iowa in 1919 and attended by students from all over the world, that Mr. Merritt became so impressed with the work of the N.E.R. that he made a decision to come to the Near East to help.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foley are the proud parents of a baby girl, Margaret, born at Beirut, Syria on December 8, 1921.

Miss Mary Morton and Miss Grace Blackwell sailed on January 3rd for Beirut. They will spend a month's leave in Palestine and Egypt.

Mrs. George White has undergone an operation at the Robert College Hospital. She is now, happily, convalescent.

Capt. E. E. Eckman spent Christmas in Tiflis.

Mr. Walter E. Curt has left for Rodosto, Thrace, where he will replace Mr. Peter Prins as Director of the Unit.



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Rue Mengené Meldan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

January 14, 1922

## ADANA UNIT CARRYING ON 'MIDST' CILICIAN EVACUATION

(From Letters of Miss Nan O. Lowe, Acting-Director)

November 16, and December 6

All our teachers, cooks and other orphanage workers, our interpreter, buyer and warehouseman have deserted us. They left with a large share of the Christian population of Cilicia after the signing of the Franco-Turkish treaty early in November.

Everything had been running smoothly until the first of November. We had re-rented our orphanage buildings, had a fine corps of teachers and workers, and were looking forward to a very successful year. Our general relief work was well organized, and we were planning to decrease this as local factories opened up.

Now two American women find themselves faced with the problem of looking after 467 Armenian orphans, and with the possibility of a huge relief program. Fortunately the American Mission personnel here have kindly offered to help, and are doing so unstintingly, or we should be swamped.

We soon found it would be an impossibility to carry out our original plans for the orphanages, and so have moved the Girls' Orphanage into the American school, and the Boys' Orphanage to St. Paul's College, Tarsus, where we have had over one hundred boys in industrial departments right along. This will solve the "help" problem for the present, we hope.

### Work Opened in Mersine

I have found it absolutely necessary to give relief at Mersine, the port, though owing to limited funds, I have held off as long as possible. Here over 15,000 refugees are waiting for boats. Rainy weather has set in, adding to the misery. Mothers with babies, the sick, and the old and feeble had to be cared for.

Miss Peggy Harris of the American school has taken charge of the work. The Y.M.C.A. loaned tents and canvas, and eighteen shelter places were put up. To mothers with babies and to tiny children we are giving milk mixed with barley gruel. A little later we opened up a soup kitchen for the neediest, and are giving also a limited amount of bread. I plan to withdraw this work as soon as possible.

Dr. Haas and Miss Hotsen of the American Hospital in Adana have opened a temporary clinic and hospital in Mersine. The N.E.R. will pay for this necessary measure. Sick-

ness of all sorts is rife among the refugees. Smallpox has appeared, and there is grave danger of an epidemic.

### Refugees' Plight Pitiable

Conditions on the boats in which these refugees leave are frightful. Baggage is piled pell mell on the decks, higher than the rails. On top of this the refugees have to find a perch, exposed to the cold and rain. There are no sanitary arrangements whatever. If plagues do not develop on some of these crowded misery-ships, it will be a miracle. The water supply is entirely insufficient. No food can be obtained; the refugees bring as many days' supply as possible with them, and then buy from small boatmen in the ports along the way at exorbitant prices.

Many of these refugees do not know where to go. Most of them will be stranded when they get there. It is difficult in the rapid shift of events to predict what course our work will have to take. If these refugees return, as they may have to, we shall have an enormous relief problem here.

## THE VICKREY INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

In honor of Mr. Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the N.E.R., the Committee of the Industrial Institute of Koum-Kapou has renamed its splendid organization, "The Vickrey Industrial Institute. This tribute comes as an expression of gratitude for the help given by the N.E.R.

Over 100 boys in their teens live at the Institute, which is a stepping stone from orphanage life into economic independence. These older boys have chosen the trade they wish to pursue, and are serving apprenticeships as goldsmiths, watchmakers, electricians, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, pharmacists and even dentists.

They return to the Institute at night. Lessons and lectures relative to their work are given every evening.

Each boy keeps twenty per cent. of his wages for tram fare etc. and the balance is banked for him. When his apprenticeship is completed therefore, and he leaves the Institute, he has a small capital as well as his trade with which to face the world.

(Reprint from "Ikdan" "Forward" December 12)

The N.E.R. in cooperating with the "Turkish Committee for the Poor" is rendering the greatest help. On different dates they have distributed considerable amounts of supplies to the poor.

## 400 SQUARE MILES COVERED

### BY ALEXANDROPOL GENERAL RELIEF

(From Alexandropol District report for December 8th)

One huge refugee camp, crowded with pitiable orphans and hungry, diseased, frost-bitten wanderers from the adjacent country-side, that is Alexandropol. To keep more refugees from coming into the already congested city, relief work is now being done in 128 villages by Kazachi Post under the direction of George E. Smith.

The villages are divided into six districts, each with a central village from which supplies are distributed. At least two soup-kitchens are operated in each district. Here come shadowy, under-fed children, mothers with tiny, skeleton-thin infants, bent, rheumatic old grandmothers, walking with a staff in each hand, so feeble and infirm they can hardly reach the life-saving soup-kitchen. All manage to survive from day to day only because of the N.E.R. Food supplies are issued daily to the absolutely destitute only. There are 24,000 such, probably the most miserable derelicts in the world, in these 128 villages.

#### Relief in Alexandropol Proper

3000 utterly destitute, together with a constant influx of pitiable objects, hardly recognizable as human beings, from villages beyond the area in which we are able to help, receive regular refugee rations. In addition we furnish daily rations to 250 poverty patients in the government hospital, 121 crippled and infirm in the government infirmary, one hundred suffering children in the children's hospital and one hundred employees of these institutions. N.E.R. help is the mainstay of these public charities.

#### Our Own Orphanages

430 girls and 776 boys fill five orphanages in the city itself. More children are being taken right along as they drift in from outside districts to drag their weak bodies aimlessly about from refuse heap to refuse heap in search of nourishment. They are kept here only until there are vacancies at the huge Kazachi Post and Polygon orphanages. Thus we act as a sort of clearing house.

The orphans receive daily medical inspection, and the sick are treated in the orphanage ambulatory, or if seriously ill, are sent to the city orphanage hospital. Our newly completed bath-house with its tile floor, modern tubs and showers will help keep down disease.

All children receive schooling equivalent to our primary grades. Older boys and girls are being taught useful trades. The sewing classes make garments and mattress covers. Stockings received in the precious old clothes bales from America are first unravelled and then re-knit into children's sizes by the knitting classes. The shoe apprentices make "chiruks," native sandals of tanned cow-hide, and repair and re-make the worn shoes donated in America. The eagerness

of these children, their quickness in "catching on," and their absorbed intentness on the work is an inspiration.

Besides these orphans, we take care of 900 needy children, virtually orphans, giving them food, medical attention, clothes and education at the "N.E.R. Home for Destitute Children." These waifs have places to sleep, sometimes with relatives, sometimes with friends. But that is all, for these are themselves refugees. They have a corner in a murky refugee camp, or a tiny, dirt-floored room in a mud house, but no food or clothes to spare. The "Home" is the most economical way of caring for these near-orphans.

There will be desperate need here all winter long. Will we be able to cope with it? The answer depends on America.

## ARMENIANS IN EGYPT RAISE FUNDS FOR CAUCASUS

Intense interest in the pitiable plight of their countrymen is felt by the Armenians of Egypt, according to Dr. F. W. MacCallum, member of the Administrative Committee of the Near East Relief, who has just returned from Cairo. Quite a number of Armenians who have established themselves in Egypt have become wealthy and influential businessmen.

Donations of over 5000 Egyptian pounds (\$25,000) have previously been raised by these strangers in a strange land for the N.E.R. to administer. Another campaign for funds is under way now.

"Armenians are sometimes accused of being ungrateful," said the speaker at a banquet given in Dr. MacCallum's honor. "Instead we are so overwhelmed by American generosity and sympathy that we do not know how to express our gratitude."

Then he naively added, "The word for 'thank you' in Armenian is very long."

#### American Memorial Service

A touching expression of the high esteem in which Americans are held was evidenced at the memorial service for Americans who have died while serving humanity in the Near East. This was held in the Armenian Catholic church in Cairo. The Bishop of Egypt officiated, and the church was crowded with sympathetic mourners.

Dr. MacCallum's message on leaving struck a note of hope and faith for the future of this troubled land.

"Do not put your hope in America or in other nations," said he. "Armenia will be saved, but by the Armenians. You will get self government, and by your own efforts. But first you must show yourselves worthy. The only policy for Armenia to pursue is one of friendship for all. The old ideas of revenge and of gain by fighting must be given up."

Truly Armenia can be fed and clothed and put to work by American generosity and American business methods. But she must be saved by Armenians themselves who must be guided by American ideals of democracy and fair play.

### \$10,000,000 CAMPAIGN ON IN AMERICA

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, opened the campaign for \$10,000,000. at a meeting of editors and clergymen held in New York on November 29. He said,

"We have 100,000 children under our care, and there are at least 200,000 more without any protection, who need our help. About a quarter of a million refugees need our help."

The moving picture, "Alice in Hungerland", was shown. The campaign is to provide necessary funds to carry on for this year.

### KONIA INDUSTRIAL SOLVES LIVING PROBLEM

*(From letter of Dr. Wm. S. Dodd, Director, Konia Unit)*

471 women, who would be absolutely destitute except for the N.E.R., are employed in the Konia Industrial. Most of them have large families to support—aged parents, a whole string of children, orphaned nieces and nephews—with only a day or two between them and impending starvation. Our industrial work, while it cannot pay much, at least supplies the simplest food (mostly third quality bread) and the barest necessities. And so 471 families manage to keep alive. Americans never cease to wonder how these races of the Near East can exist, and even thrive, on so little.

Wool work—combing, spinning, knitting, weaving—and sewing comprise the Industrial.

The younger women, a buxom peasant type, comb the wool by pulling it through a double row of heavy needles mounted on a board. They work fast and deftly. Sometimes, with thoughts more intent on the precarious future perhaps than on the present drudgery, a hand slips, blood spurts from a raw gash, and there is a call for an emergency dressing. But there is never a cry of pain, only a patient bearing of it all, which some how seems significant of all the sufferings of the bleeding Near East.

Next the wool is spun on hand spindles, which are not unlike American boys' spinning tops. Bent, white-haired, toothless old refugees twist the soft wool strands together, give the "top" a smart twist, and the thread winds itself. It is fascinating to watch them.

Now come the winders, working with a wooden wheel some three feet in diameter on to the rim of which the thread is wound. Poor, forlorn, shapeless old women, who look like so many bundles of rags on the floor, peer through eyes made almost sightless by trachoma or some other dread disease, and with worn, calloused fingers guide the thread and turn the wheel.

The sewing women are a more intelligent type. In the sewing room the steady whirr of American hand sewing machines is an accompaniment to their flying fingers.

All the winter stockings, underwear, dresses, coats and

trousers for our 694 orphans have been completed before the arrival of cold weather. In addition there is a stock of clothes on hand for relief work. They will be greatly needed here this winter.

Miss Gaylord has charge of the Industrial, in addition to orphanages and schools.

### CONSTANTINOPLE RELIEF NOTES

*(From December Report)*

1,200 oke of charcoal are being distributed among the 1,690 refugees at Beshiktasli, Haskeuy and Psamatia camps. The poorest of the refugees get charcoal free. Those not entirely stranded pay 2½ piasters an oke, and the élite pay 5 piasters an oke.

Miss Arzuoumanian, who has had teaching and story-telling experience, has kindly organized a little school for 40 Ortakeuy camp children. She is interested in these homeless little ones, whose days are so dull and drab, and hopes to bring to them through the classes a small share of what every child in America expects and accepts without thanks. A nearby school furnishes a room free. Miss Arzuoumanian plans to get other volunteer workers from the Y.W.C.A. and so extend this excellent work.

4,627 persons of 8 nationalities were reached by relief work during December in Constantinople alone. Food and clothes were the chief items, but shoes, milk for babies, charcoal and medicines were also given to the value of Ltq. 13,194.21. One donation of clothing and shoes was for especially needy Russian cases, which have been dismissed from hospitals and are penniless. Another of medicines went to a convent staffed by French sisters at Eski-Shehir in the war zone.

### The Hopeless Future

The hopeless part of the refugee camps here is that conditions cannot improve until the men get work. Ability, training, willingness count for nothing. There simply is no work in Constantinople. When ex-generals in tattered uniforms are selling paper flowers on the business streets, when composers are seeking work as day laborers, mechanical engineers earning a pittance as porters, and cultivated men, who speak five or six languages fluently, glad to work as clerks for Ltq. 30 (\$18) a month, what chance has an illiterate refugee?

Idleness and overcrowding make the camps abominable places. It is surprising that sanitary conditions are no worse. Fortunately no epidemics have taken their toll as yet. During these raw days, when the cold of the incessant drizzle is particularly penetrating, there is nothing for these wretched refugees to do but huddle closely together around the few flickering fires. Misery here has plenty of company.

The enforced idleness brings with it low morale. Especially on the children is its effect pernicious. The people seem to be sinking into a bottomless morass of inertia, so remarkably



indifferent are they to their miserable surroundings and bleak future. Work and work only, for these people who can work, but who cannot resist idleness much longer, is desperately needed.

### KONIA ORPHANS LEARN HOSPITAL WORK

(From letter of Dr. Wm. S. Dodd, Director, Konia)

The older boy orphans at Konia are being trained in hospital work.

They start with the more menial jobs, water carrying, wood chopping and carrying, scrubbing. From this they step up to positions as day and night orderlies. A few of the brightest ones are being trained in the pharmacy and in X-ray work.

The boys are conscientious, eager to learn, and take great pride in their work. As orderlies they are entirely trustworthy. Of course they are being trained in medical ethics, so that they are quite impartial in the treatment of the sick. Medical work, probably more than any other, helps erase the almost insurmountable racial differences, and makes for a sympathetic understanding.

### WELLESLEY COLLEGE FUND SUPPORTS BRUSSA SCHOOLS

(From Miss Everett's December Report)

900 children attending five schools throughout the city are receiving their first experience at education through the funds contributed by Wellesley College for this purpose, and administered by the Near East Relief.

The Greek schools are very primitive. The teachers have a table and one or two little blackboards; the children sit on the floor or on soap and milk boxes. In one small room there are 100 youngsters packed tightly together on the floor.

It was most difficult to establish discipline among so large a brood, and one moreover, which had never been taught the rudiments of control of any sort. At first the children simply could not sit still. They wandered in and out at will, came late or not at all, carried on all sorts of skylarking and mischief.

Once taught the "why and wherefore," they began to quiet down, and the classrooms now are orderly and well conducted. Best of all, the children are off the streets and away from the pernicious influence of the refugee houses or camps in which they live. And they are learning something, slowly and painstakingly, but still really learning.

### Schools are a Center of Relief

Many of the Armenian children are under-nourished. Especially during the winter, when these forlorn little ones are blue with cold, should nourishing food be furnished.

We want to serve a frugal lunch, but we hardly dare start with our small budget.

With cold weather comes the pressing need of shoes. We haven't nearly enough to go around. Many of the children, we found, were staying away from school because they had no shoes to come in.

Clothes for these children who never had a home are distributed at the schools. We found several good looking courderoy suits for boys in the last batch of old clothes sent us, and you can imagine how proud and comfortable the present possessors are. It is pleasure to give out whole and mended garments.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Beach, Joseph W., of Bangor, Me. Yale '11. Taught at Harrisburg (Pa.) academy for three years; then entered Bangor Theological Seminary. Arrived in Near East on the S.S. Pensacola with the first N. E. R. personnel. Was assigned to Cesarea as Industrial Director, and became Director of the Unit in May 1920. Left for America in May 1921.

Beach, Mrs. Joseph W., nee Blanche Easton. Graduate Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y. C. Came to Near East on the S. S. Leviathan, one of the first relief parties. Assigned to Smyrna and later to Cesarea at the Talas Hospital. Spent nearly two years in the N. E. R. and returned to America last May.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach were married at Ridgewood, N. J. on July 12, 1921 and have just returned via England, Germany, Switzerland and the Balkans.

Rust, Marion, of Bowling Green, Ky. Graduate Indiana State Normal College at Terre Haute. Was general secretary Y.M.C.A., Bowling Green, Ky. Has been with N.E.R. in Aleppo for three months.

Rust, Beulah R. (Mrs. M.) Graduate Indiana State Normal College and St. Louis Conservatory. Was in Y.M.C.A. war work. Mrs. Rust has probably sang to more soldiers than any woman in America.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rust will be assigned to the Caucasus Area.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Misses Cora Beach and E. Kimball, who have returned from the Caucasus, have left for Paris on the Orient Express. They will go to London by aeroplane, and then sail for America.

Mr. Edward F. Martin has left for Derinje, where he will relieve Mr. Leon Myer as Director of Warehouses.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith and Mr. George White spent a day in Ismid.



# Near East Relief

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Rue Mengené Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

January 21, 1922

## ADANA ORPHANS MOVED TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. BYRON NOONE'S Account of the Trip

At first, when it seemed that thousands of the Cilician refugees would be unable to leave Mersine because of the closing of the Syrian and other ports to them, we had removed the N.E.R. orphan boys from Adana to the American School in Tarsus, and had advised and helped some sixty of them who had run away to return from Mersine there. Then the change of policy on the part of the French, which not only opened the Syrian ports, but furnished cheap and even free transportation, swept away the last hope of our getting native help. Everybody was going. Nobody wished to stay.

After much deliberation it was decided that the N.E.R. orphan girls should be removed to Constantinople. Accordingly, on the twenty sixth of December Miss Webb and Miss Ash together with the orphan girls left Adana by rail for Mersine. In Mersine they were kindly given accommodations in a large Armenian orphanage, the head of which crowded his children together to make room.

The boys were to remain in Tarsus.

### Boys Force the Issue

On the morning of the twenty eighth, when I was on my way from Adana to Mersine to make final arrangements for the transportation of Miss Webb's girls to Constantinople, I found all the boys in the Tarsus station waiting for me. Two Americans in the school had tried in vain to head them off and keep them away from the station. Blocked at one place of exit, the boys dashed desperately to another and all managed to get to the station about a half mile away from school. They solemnly greeted me when I stepped from the train and asked volumes of questions with their eyes. I asked Mr. Nilson, the head of the school, to tell the boys in Turkish that I could not take them out of Cilicia.

Whereupon, I was greeted by a chorus of, "good bye, Mr. Noone," and most of the boys turned back toward the station building in the direction of the school. I thought they had decided to make the best of things and were going back to the school. Not so. Two minutes later about sixty of the older boys, loaded down with bedding and bags climbed aboard the train. The train crew offered no objections, and the boys had a free ride to Mersine.

The next day after these boys arrived in Mersine the orphans of the Armenian Orphanage were placed on a boat

bound for Beirut. Our sixty runaway boys and about fifteen others, whom I had been holding in Mersine, scattered themselves among these children and managed to get on board the ship. They had gotten on board the boat when the morning train arrived from Adana. On this train were about sixty more runaways from Tarsus. Little fellows not much bigger than the bundles of the bedding they carried slopped hastily along through the muddy streets of Mersine, accompanied by a pet dog, two pigeons and a rabbit, straight for the quay. To their dismay, the last free boat had been closed to them. They were coaxed to go back to the orphanage where the girls were.

It was now useless to try to continue as we had planned, and the remaining boys were brought from Tarsus to Mersine. The boys had forced the issue and nothing remained to do but to transport what few small fellows were left to Constantinople.

### Troubles Had Just Begun

For two days in Mersine we tried to get lighters to get our children out to the Khedivial boat waiting for us. The exit of the French military forces from Cilicia was making use of all the big boats available and none were left to take us out or to unload the cargo of the boat on which we were to sail. At last on the third day of trying we managed to get a lighter, and children and baggage were gotten on board. At this time only one hundred and twenty four boys remained from four hundred, and one hundred and fifty-six girls from two hundred. The sea was very rough in the Mersine roadstead and before the children reached the boat a large number of them were properly seasick. Some decided at once that they were dying, and it was difficult to convince them that seasickness was not fatal.

The Khedivial boat on which we had booked passage lay two more days in Mersine before they finally were able to unload their cargo. The ship rolled about a great deal during this time, and the children were quite sure that they could not survive such a life. At last, on the fourth of January, we left Mersine. From the time we left until we reached the Dardanelles we had very stormy weather. The children were, with the exception of two, very seasick. "Feeding the fish" was their chief occupation. After we reached the Dardanelles, however, the weather became quite pleasant and the children enjoyed themselves thoroughly. One afternoon a number of boxing matches were staged between some of the boys. The captain of the boat began giving the contestants a bottle of soda water each after the bout was over. Boxing soon became enormously popular, and I'm inclined

to believe that the supply of soda water was pretty low by the time the last two boys had had it out.

After a delay of a day in Constantinople until the health authorities assured themselves that a sick boy did not have typhus, the boys and girls were finally landed and scattered about in the orphanages of Constantinople.

### THIS VILLAGE TYPICAL OF THE FRIGHTFUL CONDITIONS IN ARMENIA

A report of a recent visit made by Miss Mabelle Phillips and Mr. R. M. Davidson of the Djelal-Oghli Unit to the village of Armanis, some six miles distant over a rough hill trail covered with snow, indicates the pitiable plight of the Armenian villagers who must have more help to struggle through the present severe winter.

The village had some five hundred inhabitants. Houses were chiefly of stone, rudely built, covered with a mud-and-hay mixture. Each house had but one door, and seldom a window besides. Floors were simply the ground.

In the first house was a mother with six small children, huddled together over a small hole in the dirt floor in which a few tiny sticks were burning feebly. Over the fire was an ancient pot containing the thinnest of gruels, water and an infinitesimal piece of cabbage. This the mother and her brood were eagerly watching, for it was the only meal of the day, and also the first for several days.

Three of the children were mere skin and bones, the others not far removed from that state. A weak cry from a torn and dirty blanket in a corner of the hovel disclosed another member of the family, a nine months old infant. This was the most distressing human specimen of the lot, a veritable living skeleton. None of these children had ever tasted bread.

Other houses visited were much the same, many hungry little mouths to be fed, and the merest fraction of food only on which to try to prolong life. The week before, two persons had died of starvation, and the others were helpless to aid.

The magic word "America" is on the lips of all. America and the American spirit of generosity and helpfulness can save these people now and teach them how to provide for themselves.

### N.E.R. DAY AT THE MINT

The first and the fifteenth are "pay days" for the N.E.R. in Batoum. The entire output of the mint for those days is given the N.E.R. in exchange for dollars or Turkish liras.

It runs up into hundreds of millions of roubles each time, and as 5000 roubles is the largest denomination of the bills, you can easily see that the paper supply in the Caucasus is nearly exhausted.

Our truck chauffeurs are becoming positively blasé, have to handle so much money. In fact the large bales of it carted from the mint by the truck-load would tax the huskiest Constantinople "hamal."

### KARAKLIS "KLATTER"

By JOHN D. McNABB

Snow and mud and mud and snow—almost as bad as the trenches.

We have a new millionaire in our midst. Clavorian the cobbler, in dismembering an old shoe for parts, unearthed thirty-three perfectly good and negotiable American dollars; great destruction of American old shoes in consequence.

Wild excitement in money circles—very ragged old lady received draft for twenty four dollars from her son in Constantinople whom she thought a "dead one." This influx of foreign capital has terribly upset the exchange market.

Mrs. Brown has arrived from Erivan, via Ararat, to look after our orphanages. Seems dreadfully homesick. Says she misses the *piano*.

Miss Pellow, our most accomplished horsewoman, met with an unfortunate accident yesterday in trying out a new steed. Her mount was careless enough to step down a steep declivity very unexpectedly and Miss P. with her saddle went over the horse's head. No casualties.

Miss Phillips of the booming district of Djelal-Oghli paid us a flying visit the first of the week; flew over on a "fur-gone" in about ten hours for the thirty miles. She and Mr. Grant entertained us with a duo-logue upon the merits of a local horse doctor.

Capt. Yarrow spent a day with us en route to Erivan. After spending most of the day settling the troubles of the ladies he went away with a somewhat worried look upon his usually beaming countenance. They do get under the skin, don't they Cap?

Mrs. Harris accompanied the Captain together with some friends, and exhibited some of her Paris trophies.

Maj. Davidson rode over from Djelal-Oghli and stood up all evening. We judged it was because he was too polite to sit in the presence of the D. G.

Mr. Grant, our "affable young Purchasing Agent" has just returned from Tiflis and is being congratulated upon the widely circulated report of his marriage. Report so far un denied.

Dr. Graff and Mr. McNabb were almost enabled to collect their War Risk Insurance a few days ago. The excellent chauffeur and mechanic, recently graduated from the Tiflis Barber College, in trying to take his car around hairpin turn on two wheels, almost went over a cliff and before finally getting straightened out managed to sideswipe a rock wall on the opposite side of the road, both the car and McNabb's head being brought in contact therewith. The Doc. got off with a lump on the head as did McNabb, the latter having manfully upheld the best traditions regarding the impene trability of the Scottish skull.

Mr. Freeman, the farming expert, who is now conducting the sewing classes at Polygon passed through our city last week. He is believed to be gathering ideas for the Spring Bonnet Show at Alex.

### HOUSEKEEPING MADE EASY

*(Extracts from letter of Mrs. D. H. Sutton, Orphanage Director, Erivan, Armenia.)*

Last week we needed another house, for the family was suddenly enlarged by 400 children. So the District Commander went to the Powers That Be, stated his request, and got a permit for a house. No worry about an agreement with a landlord, no discussion about rent, for there is none — this is Bolshevism.

To be sure the house has no roof, or only enough to go round the holes, and one has to walk carefully over the gaps in the floors. Of course the windows were glassless. But why worry? We have cloth woven in our factory and boards from the canned milk boxes, and anyway fresh air is healthy for any growing family.

We got the house on Monday, and decided to move in on Thursday. First we got a gang of our Boy Scouts to work, shovelling out the dirt left by the former occupants, several dozen refugee families, who had returned to their villages. Then the roof and floors were patched up. As there was no kitchen, laundry or bathroom, we decided to convert a forlorn old "lean to", with a sagging mud roof and a tumble-down stone wall into something neat and useful. So we made some real good Armenian variety of mud — bolstered and plastered up the wall — jacked up the roof so that it looked a little less like the letter "S" — divided the shed into three parts — sunk big iron cauldrons into the stone and mud — made wooden troughs for washtubs and bathtubs — and presto! we have one of the best kitchens, bathrooms and laundries in Erivan.

### Necessity the Mother of Invention

There is no running water. No matter, we have a family water squad, morning and evening, before and after school, to carry water from the public spring. We started house-keeping with no furniture, but as soon as wood can be gotten, our boys will make some. We had no dishes, but our blacksmith boys made very nice tin cups from old tin cans.

So with strips of cloth on the floors for tables, shining tin cups and wooden spoons, we were perfectly content with our dining room arrangements. Sixty boys and girls spent one day filling mattress covers with straw, and these with two good American blankets, sheets and a pillow seem like Heaven to these weary, half-starved, wandering waifs.

You would have laughed to see us on moving-day, ox-carts piled high with our bedding, food and clothing (advance guard) and a long line of animated rags and filth, poor, naked, half-starved little humans, fairly crying with joy at the prospect of a home and three meals a day, and some of us bringing up the rear with mops, brooms, barbers and

American flags. When our procession finally reached the house, all 400 bundles of bugs and rags were corralled in the garden, stripped, scrubbed, heads shaved and clean clothes donned. You never saw such a transformation in your life! And you never saw such joy!

### OLD CLOTHES FROM AMERICA FILL PRESSING NEED IN CAUCASUS

*(Extracts from letter of Mr. R. M. Davidson, Djelét-Oghli, Caucasus.)*

I have often wondered about Joseph's coat, whether it was a handsome collection of many pieces of colored cloth, or whether it was a bundle of colored rags, all tattered and torn. If the latter, he would receive very little attention here. The better class of natives here are clothed à la patchquilt, and the poorer natives and refugees would be fine models for some stage designer who wanted to improve on this year's model in scarecrows.

Even old man Grump would have to smile if he could see the fifteen year old boy whom I saw chopping wood this morning at our refugee home for widows with children, old folks and cripples. He had on a pair of short trousers, a woman's red dressing sack, a gentleman's full dress coat which reached below his knees, a Red Cross helmet, an old pair of oxfords, and no stockings at all, though the ground was covered with snow.

Just now a man has come in to my office clad only in a pair of torn trousers and an old coat which was ripped down the entire back. Not another stitch did he have on. He came staggering in, after a twentyfive mile walk through the snow, and fell to the floor in a faint. The hunger and exposure had been too much for him. He had to be conveyed to the refugee barracks after he had been revived, in an ox-cart, for his feet were so badly frozen he could no longer stand the pain caused by walking.

Outside of food, the old clothes bales from America are the greatest need we have at present. And we are not particular about the styles either.

### WHO SAYS "QUIT?"

"Some days when our troubles seem too much for us," writes Dr. M. E. Elliott from Erivan, "and we eight Americans get together and begin relating them to each other, we are apt to say 'Why on earth do we stay here? Let's go home. I certainly am not going to do this awful work any longer.'

"Then we calm down, and the Orphanage Department says to the Medical Department, 'Can you imagine my 5000 children a year from now, if we pulled out?' And the Medical Department says to the Orphanage Department, 'Well, I went to the Government hospital yesterday, and when I think of the wretched things I saw there, with no nourishment,

no medicines and no money to buy them with, why, my own ten hospitals and 927 patients looked like St. Luke's, Chicago."

"Go home? Not till job is finished!"

### INGENIOUS ORPHANS USE ODDS AND ENDS

*(Extract from letter of Mr. L. Ray Ogden, Director Boys' Work, Alexandropol, Caucasus.)*

The number of things these untrained youngsters of the Caucasus can make from a piece of tin is perfectly marvelous. First, from old pieces of tin with the aid of a discarded file they make a knife blade. This is inserted into a wooden handle, and then they set out to make more pretentious things.

One of the boys who works in the orphanage tin shop made, during his spare time, a train of small cars and an engine true to life in every way. It was four feet long, and after an inclined track had been built, a dozen boys at a time piled on for rides.

Every stove used in the orphanages was made by the boys from tin removed from the roofs of destroyed buildings. From this too, they make their shovels, dust-pans, water pails, small bath tubs, kerosene cans and innumerable utensils needed in a home for 6000 boys. We never throw away a tin can. Instead cups are made from them; even the plates for all our food were made from old cans, until our clay pottery shop was opened.

I wish you could see some of the houses these bright boys have built from what appeared to be nothing. The sides are made of mud, over which a coat of white-wash made from discarded old lime or mortar has been painted. Broken bits of glass, squared up and set into frames, all hand-made, make windows. Doors made from tin or bits of boards have been neatly and cleverly hung. Inside one finds a hand-made chair or stool, a wide divan, and a scrap-made tin stove. Sometimes there are neatly fashioned clay flower pots, and always there is a tin samovar with tin tea-pot atop it. On shelves ranged around the wall are a variety of tin ornaments patterned after Persian pitchers, Turkish water jugs and basins, Kurdish tea kettles. One could not do better with a complete outfit of tools.

How I shall point my finger hereafter at the boy in America, who tells me that it cannot be done, because there are no tools, or no materials. What a lesson in thrift and economy a two weeks vacation here would be for our American boyhood.

### THANK YOU

The Orphanage Department has just received a generous donation of athletic goods from the Y.M.C.A. for use at Kooleli Orphanage. The active youngsters there are quick to learn American games. They are most grateful for this donation.

### N.E.R. GUESTS OF HONOR AT TEA

American personnel of the N.E.R. were guests of honor at a tea given on January fourteenth (the Armenian New Year's Day) by the twenty-five District Directors of the Case Committee in the library of the Armenian church, Pera.

Mrs. Svavadjian, representing the Directors, welcomed the guests, and spoke of the gratitude in the hearts not only of those receiving relief, but also of those who like herself, were engaged in administering relief. Dr. MacCallum spoke for the N.E.R.

Mrs. Richard Emrich, head of the Case Committee, also spoke saying it was only through educated people, like the local Directors, that the masses could be reached. Mrs. Emrich was presented with gifts from some of the grateful people whom the N.E.R. has helped, a tiny bit of lace, a box made of pieces of glass, small wood carvings, a little square of embroidery - pathetic remembrances from these thankful people, who, having nothing, can still find ways to express what is in their hearts.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Word has been received by radio that Dr. Mark Ward of the Harpoot Unit is ill with typhoid fever and Miss Elizabeth Bury of the same Unit has typhus. Miss Theda Phelps of the Sivas Unit is also suffering with typhus. Best wishes for speedy recoveries are extended to these brave Americans, who "carry on" in the Interior despite hardships and danger.

Miss Elizabeth Morgan is returning from Harpoot via Aleppo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Rust, Messers Charles Hoelzle and Alfred D. Merritt sailed for Batoum last week en route to their stations in the Caucasus Area.

Miss Isabel Norkewicz has returned from a month's leave in Palestine and Egypt. Miss Ruth Woodis, who accompanied her, sailed for America from Alexandria.

Mrs. George White is rapidly recovering from her recent operation. She has left Robert College Hospital and joined Mr. White at their new home at Bebek on the Bosphorus.

Miss Bernice Everett, Director of the Brussa Unit, is in Constantinople having some dental work done.

Mr. Walter E. Curt has relieved Mr. Peter Prins as Director at Rodosto. Mr. Prins and Miss M. L. Caldwell have gone on leave to Vienna. They will visit Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples before returning to Constantinople.

Misses Elizabeth Webb and Ida Ashi, and Mr. Byron Noone are in Constantinople, having come up with the Adana orphans.



# Near East Relief

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## TRACHOMA TREATED ON LARGE SCALE IN CAUCASUS

(From Report of Dr. R. T. Uhls, District Commander,  
Seversky Barracks)

The great scourge among the children is trachoma. This is a malignant, virulent eye disease "as old as the Nile, the simoon and the desert." It is exceedingly prevalent in Egypt, Palestine, all of Turkey and Russia. It condemns the victims to that living death, blindness.

Dr. John McMullin, U. S. Public Health Service, says of trachoma, "When the disease attacks little children, they are, untreated, too often the victims of untold misery. They pass their dismal days endeavouring to shield their eyes from the light. So constant and excruciating is the pain that this one thought occupies them to the exclusion of everything else in life."

Trachoma is most difficult to cure, no specific remedy having yet been discovered. With operations and caustic or astringent medicines some few cases are cured in three or four months. Most cases require many months, and some require years. The proper way to treat trachoma is to prevent it. This is possible only by a perfect isolation of the infected patients.

### Huge Trachoma Orphanage Planned

On an inspection of the orphans at Alexandropol it was found that approximately one third were suffering with trachoma in its various stages. It was seen that half-way measures would accomplish nothing, so negotiations were begun with the government to take over Seversky Barracks, a large army post, consisting of forty buildings, which had been partially demolished by the Turks.

The buildings were huge affairs, the thick walls of which were unharmed, but there was not a single pane of glass, a window frame or a door left intact. The post had been occupied by the first influx of refugees from Turkish Armenia, and they completed the work of destruction, by tearing out the window and door casings, floors, roof beams and any wood they could get to use for fuel.

Construction was started in August 1921. In this benighted country the only thing that is plentiful is labor, so soon 400 men were at work. Building material, lumber, roofing, tin, etc. were obtained from buildings which were demolished beyond repair. Large beams were sawn into boards, all by hand, crumpled pieces of tin were straightened,

put on the roofs, and also made into stoves, which were held together by stove rivets made from old nails.

N. H. Anderson was put in charge of construction. The only qualification he had for the position was that he was a former Wesleyan star athlete, but who ever saw an American who could not rise to the occasion? During the early days a group of fifteen or twenty laborers were found sitting down, holding a council as to the best means of getting one of the large beams to the ground. The former shot-putter climbed up to the roof, picked up the huge beam and threw it to the ground. So much for the advantages of a college education!

### Work Progressing Rapidly

By December 15 four buildings had been completed and occupied by 1663 orphans. Other buildings were ready to accommodate 1000 more by January first. All buildings will be completed by Spring, when all the trachoma orphans from the district will be sent here. It is estimated that there will not be less than 6000 cases.

At present our personnel consists of four American nurses, a director of finance and supply, a director of construction, and the necessary native help. Due to the present chaotic condition it is possible to obtain competent doctors, engineers, nurses etc. for a wage which amounts to no more than maintenance. Labor difficulties are unknown here, as there are dozens of applicants for all positions.

A modern 200 bed hospital has been established. This will be used for surgical and severe cases alone. The whole plant is one vast hospital, which will have a greater number of patients than any institution known to the writer.

Never has there been such an opportunity for research. Thousands of cases are under absolute control and daily observation. In an editorial "Writers Opportunity," one reads, "The power to transfer your thought and make it effective is the greatest power, excepting the exceptional power to discover a new scientific truth."

Send to these suffering children a research worker with the power to discover the cause of trachoma.

### NEW SOUP KITCHEN OPENED IN ERIVAN

The former "Bread Line" operated by the Erivan orphanage has been moved to more commodious quarters and with the advent of cold weather turned into a "Soup Kitchen."

Only children who receive no government aid, but who have homes, are being admitted. In this way the children

can be supported while at home, and the chance of desertion so lessened.

250 children are served at a time. There are four shifts, commencing at ten A.M.

### NEW INDUSTRIAL TO EQUIP 3000 BED HOSPITAL

*(Extracts from letter of Miss P. Jordan, Alexandropol)*

If you were hungry, and had been hungry for months, and your children were nearly naked and half starved, wouldn't you, if you heard of a job, fight for it? That is exactly what every woman in Alexandropol did, when the news that the N.E.R. was to open a sewing-shop went around.

Before day-break an excited crowd filled the street. When I got off my horse, I was nearly torn to bits. The women threw themselves on their knees, clutched at my skirts, kissed my hands, and with tears rolling down their cheeks, begged for work. Finally two of our militia came out and dragged me by main force through the crowd and into the shop.

We are making 3000 mattresses, 10,000 sheets, and everything else—underwear, dresses, coats—in proportion, to take care of the 3000 children for whom the hospital is being equipped.

The workers sit on the floor, stuffing the mattress sacks they have made with native wool, nicely washed and pulled, next sewing up the ends, and then stabbing through the stuffed sacks with needles eight inches long to quilt them. Bundles of rags, they rock back and forth at their work, slow, patient, Eastern. Sometimes they fold their hands and gaze into space, until the sharp voice of the manager calls them back to work.

Not always, though, is the shop so quiet. The other day I was sitting on a table, giving some orders about dresses, when the oil-lamp suspended from the ceiling began to sway. There was a frightened murmur all over the room, and a sudden rush for the door. The table on which I was sitting rose and fell like a ship in a rough sea.

"Earthquake, earthquake," everyone cried. One woman fainted. It lasted only a few seconds, but made me feel a bit seasick.

There is plenty of work for these women until Spring, and then the majority of them will be able to find work in the fields. By that time the hospital will be fully equipped, and able to carry on with the help of the orphan girls.

### ORPHANAGE OPENED AT ECHMIADZIN TO TAKE OVERFLOW FROM ERIVAN

Buildings to accommodate 2000 orphans have recently been turned over to the N.E.R. by the Catholicos at Echmiadzin, Armenia. Here the overflow picked off the streets

of Erivan will be sent until more buildings can be obtained in that town.

The ragged, nearly starved bits of human driftwood which have been living in the streets and bazaars for months are first held in a quarantine building for about a week. If they have contagious diseases they are sent to one of our hospitals. If all they need is proper care and food, they are sent to Echmiadzin, where they start on the N.E.R. road to Happiness.

### RODOSTO FARMS MAKING FINE HEADWAY

*(From Rodosto Unit December Report)*

The most gratifying result of the work at Rodosto is the progress being made on the two farms.

Suleymanli Farm, on which 440 Rodosto refugees were settled last autumn, has 26 teams of oxen with as many plows busy from daylight until dark. All are occupied preparing the soil for spring crops. 1500 denims (four denims make an acre) have already been planted, and 1000 more plowed. By spring, 7500 denims will have been planted.

So far 10,000 okes of wheat (an oke is 2.8 pounds), 750 okes onions, 950 okes barley, 400 okes garlic, and 700 okes beans have been planted. Crops of 12 to 15 for one are guaranteed. The workers have divided themselves into three parties, and competition is very keen. All are intensely interested and full of praise for the Americans, who have given them this opportunity to support their families and to regain their self-respect. Their cooperation is splendid.

A school for 150 children has been opened on the farm. In addition to the usual primary and intermediate subjects, special courses in general agriculture will be given.

Osmanli Farm was settled in the fall by 300 refugees from Constantinople. Owing to the lateness of the season, they are somewhat handicapped, but they are going ahead with splendid spirit. 20 teams of oxen and plows are competing in five groups into which the refugees are divided according to the section of Armenia from which they originally came.

To date 8000 okes of wheat, 175 of onions, 220 of garlic 450 of barley and 100 of beans have been planted.

Our doctor and nurse spend two days a week at the farms conducting general clinics. The average of health is high, and sanitary conditions also are good.

"Washington Farm" is the name the Suleymanli refugees have given to their settlement. They are now requesting an American flag. It is extremely satisfying to help these courageous people get on their feet once more. Their willingness to acquire American methods, in the face of century-old customs and usages of their own, is nothing short of marvelous. Every worker seems to feel that the success of the entire project rests on himself, and so we have an esprit self-entirely de corps that assures the ultimate fulfillment of our plan—an supporting refugee farm.

## SCRAMBLING 'EM UP

The scramble took place around a big, illuminated Christmas tree at the Y.W.C.A. service-center in Pera, on January 19th. It was that organization's party to the children of Constantinople, paid for with funds raised by its girls clubs, and the 160 youngsters present were supplied by Near East Relief orphanages and refugee camps, by the Greek Central Committee, the Russian creche and the Turkish orphanage at Ortaköy.

Promptly at 2 P.M., the big Near East Relief trucks drove up at the service-center, loaded with eager-eyed children from Halki, Cabatache, Boadjikey, Ortaköy, and Psamatia. They piled upstairs to the gymnasium floor, and the scrambling of nationalities began. The scrambler-in-chief was a rotund, red-garmented Santa Claus, with a huge sack and undeniable whiskers, who dispensed bulging stockings and toys to little Greeks, Armenians, Turks and Russians by the light of the big tree. And just as soon as they fell to munching their candies, blowing their tin horns, vivisection some of their toy animals and licking the paint off others, you realized that they were magnificently scrambled into one glorious Childhood, through the unfailing recipe of happiness.

Three hours later, 160 Hagops, Halidés, Demetriuses, Hadjis and Stepan, all weary and all blissful, were systematically unscrambled and sent off in Near East Relief trucks to their respective orphanages, screaming "Thanks!" in four different languages.

Asdwars orhné! Gospodí blagoslavi ih! O Theos na sas evloyissi! Allah onlari mouhafaza etsine! And likewise, God bless them! Yes, it was surely a grand and glorious Christmas scramble.

## CASE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN EXPRESSES

## GRATITUDE

The Managing Director has received the following letter from Mrs. A. H. Suvajian, Chairman, Case Committee:

"As we look back to the past year and the work the Near East Relief has done for the Armenians here, our hearts fill with gratitude towards the people who have made such help possible.

"Besides the material assistance we have received through the Relief, the spirit and interest which our American friends have shown in their work has gone very far in comforting our broken and often despairing group of Armenians.

"The Americans have been real friends to us, putting their hearts into the work for our children especially. They have always pushed us forward in our efforts, helped us by new suggestions, and have done all in their power to bring comfort and cheer to those who needed it so much.

"We wish to express for the coming year first of all our heartiest desire to cooperate with you in the best way we can,

and also to extend to you our best wishes for strength and joy in your work.

"This letter is an expression of the sentiment of all the members of the Armenian Case Committee, and we might truthfully add that it is the sentiment of hundreds of other Armenian women in this city."

ALEPPO AGAIN OVERFLOWING  
WITH REFUGEES

(From December Report of Mr. Geo. C. Doolittle,  
Director Aleppo Unit.)

The Aleppo District still lives up to its reputation as Surpriseland. The city had barely assimilated the thousands of refugees who streamed in during the summer of 1920 and the spring of 1921, when a new refugee army descended on it.

These are the recently evacuated Cilician refugees, coming in large numbers by way of Aintab and Killis. Daily the slow-going ox-carts, filled with bundles and bales and weary passengers, all topped by a soaked burlap cover, make their way along the main street of Aleppo, on the last bit of the sixty-five mile trek. They have encountered rain and mud by day, bitter cold by night.

And arrived at Aleppo, what awaits them? Only a corner on the floor of some crowded caravansary, or for the more fortunate, perhaps a tiny room in some refugee house. Work is at a premium. Most of these new refugees will be job-less. The needs even now are overwhelming.

The Armenian residents of Aleppo are doing excellent work in assisting these latest unfortunate brethren. The Near East Relief is aiding in every way, as funds and supplies permit.

## OLD CLOTHES SECURE LIBRARY

## FOR N.E.R. SCHOOLS

(Extract from letter of Dudley P. Lewis, Assistant District  
Commander, Erivan, Armenia.)

After clothing our 4000 orphans and 800 native employees, the most effective distribution of the old clothing sent by generous Americans has been among our school teachers and their friends, people of the upper classes. These are people who naturally abhor charity, but who have little to give in return.

The Armenian Director of one of our schools, a graduate of Berlin University by the way, worked the thing out by judiciously trading old clothes for books. In three months our school library increased from 200 volumes to 20,000, and we now have the largest library in Armenia.

The precious old clothes are doing double work, while the wearers thereof are able to retain their self-respect.

### "REFUGE FOR THE POOR" GRATEFUL TO N.E.R.

"Humanity will write with golden pen in the history of nations the generosity of America," reads a letter received from the four religious heads of the Dar-ul-Adjeh (Refuge for the Poor) Constantinople.

"We witness with our own eyes," the letter goes on, "the gratefulness and the prayers of the poor with whom we live. The means of our institution having been reduced considerably owing to the economic crisis, it is with the help of the N.E.R. that we are able to serve a hot soup, nutritious food, and provide a bath and a warm bed for the aged inmates here. We are saving them from the jaws of death."

The Refuge is non-sectarian, and accepts aged poor of all nationalities and faiths.

### TEN ORPHAN BOYS GET THEIR "CHANCE"

(Extracts from letter of Mrs. R. G. McNaughton)

Ten orphan boys are being given an unusual opportunity to "make good" at Bithynia High School, which is beautifully located right on the shore of the Sea of Marmora at Guez-Tepé near Constantinople.

These boys were chosen from the various orphanages in this area for good conduct, general ability and promise. They are receiving all the advantages of an American education, which should fit them for leadership among their people later.

The strong element in any school, and especially in the East, is the group of boys who are self reliant, helpful, and not afraid of work. These boys are part of that element. Each of them has his part in the household, and is learning that labor is a right and noble thing in any boy's education.

A number of the N.E.R. personnel who are interested in these boys are paying part of their expenses. Dr. J. P. McNaughton is in charge of the school.

### OLD CLOTHES LEGAL TENDER

Erivan wanted to buy a supply of wood last month. Nothing doing, as long as roubles were offered. And no wonder, for one gets three million roubles for a dollar. Run 'em right off the press for you while you wait.

But the minute old clothes were offered, the office was swamped with wood sellers. Old clothes are really one's most valuable possession in Armenia. They can be exchanged for anything and everything, and are actually a medium of exchange all over the country.

An old overcoat will buy enough food to keep a child alive for a month. Think or that, when you are ready to discard old clothes.

### A BIT OF AMERICA IN ARMENIA

(Extracts from letter of C. F. Rowland, Supt. Refuge Dept., Erivan)

One might almost think Erivan, Armenia, was a small transplanted section of America. The Stars and Stripes wave proudly over every one of our buildings here, and we are occupying thirty of them.

The other night one of our native employees was married, and as is the custom, the marriage procession came marching down the street led by a band. They were playing "The Star Spangled Banner!" I could hardly believe my ears, our national anthem played by a Russian military band on Soviet soil!

It is surprising how well the educated people here follow American politics, and how familiar they are with the names of our great men. The other evening I was invited to the home of a business man. One of the many toasts was "to the health of Theodore Roosevelt, the great friend of the Armenian people." Another toast was "to George Washington."

It makes no difference in the toasting whether the one so honored is dead or not. Toasts were drunk also "to the health of all the Armenians massacred by the Turks," and "to the health of those who fell in the Great War."

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Mills, Thomas of New York City. Has done executive work for the New York City Government, and also newspaper work with the Associated Press. With American Red Cross for past two years doing field work in the Baltic States and Finland. Sailed for Batoum January 21, to assume duties in Caucasus Area.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. B. McAfee reached Beirut on November 19th to assume duties as Director-General of the Beirut-Aleppo Area.

Dr. A. L. Shepard, formerly Director at Aintab, has returned from America to resume his hospital work there.

Miss Theda Phelps of the Sivas Unit is happily recovering from an attack of typhus.

Word from distant Harpoot bring the good news that both Dr. Mark Ward, who has been suffering with typhoid fever, and Miss Elizabeth Bury, who has typhus, are past the danger point.



# Near East Relief

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## DJALAL-OGHLI ORPHANS NEARING NORMALCY

*From report of Miss Mabelle C. Phillips, Orphanage Supt.)*

Our fine new hospital was opened in December. A reception ward for fifty children has been included. We keep it full to capacity all the time with new applicants, and have a waiting list of at least 150 in the refugee barracks.

At last it looks as though favus has disappeared. Those suffering with this scalp disease have been placed in the new hospital, and there is no more danger of infection to the others.

The great majority of the children continue to show marked improvement in health. We only regret that we have not the time, apparatus, and personnel to register their gains with scientific accuracy.

### Legs are a Problem

Thanks to the 1342 garments turned over to us by the Industrial Department during the month, we look all dressed up in complete outfits of clothes. Legs, unfortunately, remain a problem. The Superintendent regrets sometimes that human nature did not develop along a more economical line, unipedal, in short. As it is, in spite of 224 pairs of new stockings and 376 pairs of shoes, not new, but reconstructed, as this is the Age of Reconstruction, many feet are still bare, or, little better, in stockings only, on the snow and mud.

A quota of forty-two very interested little girls is busily ravelling Red Cross wristlets to obtain yarn to make feet in more Red Cross wristlets. Thus hastily are stockings for bare feet constructed from the comforts American women made for their soldiers in France.

In the Boy's Orphanage there are 253 pairs of legs bare, but only 26 pairs, fortunately, among the girls and little children. The Shoe Department has been doing wonders without tacks or tools, but still greater miracles must be performed unless we are to continue to suffer the sight which must always attack any sufficiently-clad person's conscience at the sight of bare feet in the snow.

### Food in Excellent

No twinges of conscience, however, are felt by this sufficiently-fed person, when the orphan portion of food is brought to her daily for official tasting. It is adequate, and it is varied. Fruit in dried form is given five times a week. Only fat is lacking, though that is somewhat included in the

meat which is given four times a week. A special treat of an apple apiece was given on Christmas day, and one Sunday the little children had a chicken dinner, chicken being cheaper than meat for the moment.

School manages to continue, though we have no benches or desks, and in spite of the confusion incident to carrying on seven or eight classes in one room, however large, without partitions. Books for the first and second classes we have not been able to obtain anywhere. Most of the children came to us illiterate, which is only natural after years of war, but they are taking hold in an astonishing way.

Our children are nearing normalcy in clothes, health, and education, and are going to be world-beaters before we get through.

## 108 GROUPS IN POLYGON (ARMENIA) SCHOOLS OPERATED BY N.E.R.

N. E. R. orphan boys realize how much they have missed while wandering from pillar to post during the last few troubled years, and are working in earnest and with wonderful spirit at the N.E.R. schools.

Walls and partitions of the schools are of stone, covered with whitewashed plaster. Most of the floors are cement. There is no heat in the buildings other than that given off by the packed-in bodies of the students. Window panes are needed everywhere.

Desks are crude board affairs, and where there are none, the boys kneel on the cement floor, and use their benches as writing space. Instead of regular black-boards the teachers have to use squares of tin nailed on the wall, writing with charcoal. Teachers are without chairs or tables for their own use.

Discipline is perfect; the children are too interested in their studies to find time for skylarking. They write well but slowly. Every boy takes a vociferous part in the opening songs which are sung every morning. As is the custom at home, pupils raise the hand when they want the teacher's attention.

How many American teachers would stand daily on a cement floor, dressed as for a sleigh ride, administering mental food to a crowd of poorly clad pupils, and all for about three dollars a month, a few old clothes, and slim rations?

Yet in spite of the crude equipment and the many discomforts due to the lack of even the most necessary things in this country which has been so stripped of everything, the orphans are getting an education, and a good one.

### OLD CLOTHES SALES PAY FOR ALL RENOVATING WORK IN TIFLIS

(From Letter of Miss F. L. Myers, Superintendent,  
General Relief, Tiflis.)

The Old Clothes Sales Shop managed by the N. E. R. in Tiflis is the real thing in Rue de la Paix counters for the ex-aristocracy. A capable Russian woman, who has done charitable work in Tiflis for years, is in charge of the establishment.

She and her staff unpack, sort, wash and renew the old skirts, coats, trousers, and hats. Each woman has her own speciality. For example, one woman re-makes all the hats; her department would be a great surprise to the American donors.

So for everything else. If clothes are dirty, they are washed; if they are holey, they are mended or patched. The most is made of every little scrap. Pieces of women's garments are made into baby frocks. Old ties are washed, turned and pressed; they bring ten thousand roubles each.

The shop sells to people who were once wealthy, but who now are down to rock bottom. As long as they can, they pay for things. We sell only a limited number of clothes to each person, so that we are sure individuals, and not speculators, get them. Our nominal charges help these people maintain their self-respect, and at the same time take care of all the administrative expenses of the entire clothes distribution in Tiflis.

### ETCHMIADZIN ORPHANAGE CRADLE OF CHRISTIAN FAITH

The latest N.E.R. orphanage in Armenia is housed in the oldest monastery in the world, Etchmiadzin Monastery, the cradle of the Christian faith in Armenia. It was once the residence of the much venerated St. Gregory, the Enlightener, founder of the Armenian religion.

The monastery is a huge place, surrounded by a massive wall, which has sustained many a siege and repelled frequent attacks by Kurds, Turks, Tartars, Persians and Saracens. At the outbreak of the World War, when thousands of Armenians fled from Turkey, the monastery gates were thrown open to receive them, and here they remained safe for many months. One of the buildings is the oldest in Armenia, said to have been built in 350 A. D.

The last group of 200 street waifs from Erivan arrived in Etchmiadzin January fourth, and once more the hospitable old buildings are giving shelter to the derelict.

Dr. M. E. Elliott of the American Women's Hospitals, District Physician at Erivan examined these children the day after they arrived, and said "They were rescued just in time. I don't see how they could have lived a week longer."

### ORPHAN HUNTING IN THE SHADOW OF MOUNT ARARAT

(Extract from letter of Dudley P. Lewis, Assistant District  
Commander, Erivan, Armenia, December 18, 1921)

A month ago we were taking care of some 3000 orphans in our thirteen orphanages and eight hospitals.

Hundreds of children, diseased, starving, un-cared for, were roaming around the streets like little animals. In fact they were savages; to our horror we came upon a group one day who were tearing to pieces a dead horse and with ghoul-ish cries were devouring it like vultures. Within a week three tiny children were found dead on the streets, dead from sheer starvation and exhaustion.

We had to save these children. So night after night our devoted workers prowled through the bazaars, and searched through the parks until eleven or midnight. What looked like a bundle of rugs wrapped up in an old rug was some tired youngster, cold, hungry, nearly gone.

We gave out orphanage admission tickets, our interpreter explaining the meaning of these bits of paper, and the children would actually smile, kiss the tickets, and then clutch our hands to kiss them.

Over 1000 more children have been picked off the streets in the past month, given baths and medical care, and are now getting to be normal children, on the road to health and happiness.

### THE OLD, OLD STORY REPEATED AFTER 1921 YEARS

(From letter of Mr. R. M. Davidson, Djatal Oghli, Armenia)

On Christmas morning of 1921 there was born in Djatal-Oghli, a child whose parents, Mateos Kevorkiants, a carpenter, and Anichka, his wife, refugees, were far from home, and amid strangers.

The child was born in a small, window-less stable, where there was a cow and a sheep. There was no fire in the building, though the cold was penetrating. The baby was born not in a manger, as there was none, but on a bed of bricks, covered with a light layer of straw. The mother was without bed-covering, and had not even an old cloth to wrap around her new-born babe.

No physician was present to aid her in her hour of great need. No one was there but her husband, poor distracted man, whose dire poverty prevented him from securing the needed aid. The physical and mental suffering of the mother, and the mental suffering of the father were nearly insupportable.

A woman who lived near the stable, herself very poor, gave the mother her own bedding, and the baby some clothing, as soon as she learned of the birth in her neighbor's family. When the Near East Relief heard the story, the

American personnel hastened to the stable, bearing with them gifts of food, warm clothing, and bedding, and taking with them the spirit of the day.

Owing to the large number of children in Djalal-Oghli who are born under conditions nearly as bad as those under which this Christmas baby entered the world, the Near East Relief plans to open a maternity ward as soon as possible.

### ALEXANDROPOL ORPHANS GROW FAT ON THESE RATIONS

To provide a careful balancing of food rations, while maintaining a credit balance in the supplies account, requires considerable mental gymnastics.

Here is the model ration which has been adopted for the Alexandropol orphans:

**Breakfast:** every day  $\frac{1}{2}$  can milk,  $\frac{1}{120}$  tin cocoa.

| Dinner    |  | Supper    |  |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| Monday    | Beans $\frac{1}{4}$ funt<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ »<br>Oil $\frac{1}{70}$ »                              | Monday    | Grits $\frac{1}{4}$ funt<br>Apricots $\frac{1}{8}$ »         |
| Tuesday   | Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ »<br>Rice $\frac{1}{6}$ »<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ »   | Tuesday   | Potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Tea<br>Sugar $\frac{1}{20}$ » |
| Wednesday | Cabbage $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Carrots $\frac{1}{7}$ »<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ »<br>Oil $\frac{1}{70}$ » | Wednesday | Rice $\frac{1}{4}$ funt<br>Apricots $\frac{1}{8}$ »          |
| Thursday  | Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ »<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ »<br>Rice $\frac{1}{6}$ »   | Thursday  | Grits $\frac{1}{4}$ funt<br>Oil $\frac{1}{70}$ »             |
| Friday    | Beans $\frac{1}{4}$ funt<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ »<br>Oil $\frac{1}{70}$ »                              | Friday    | Potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Tea<br>Sugar $\frac{1}{20}$ » |
| Saturday  | Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ »<br>Rice $\frac{1}{6}$ »<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ »   | Saturday  | Grits $\frac{1}{7}$ funt<br>Apricots $\frac{1}{8}$ »         |
| Sunday    | Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ funt<br>Cabbage $\frac{1}{2}$ »<br>Carrots $\frac{1}{4}$ »<br>Onions $\frac{1}{30}$ » | Sunday    | Cheese $\frac{1}{8}$ funt<br>Tea<br>Sugar $\frac{1}{20}$ »   |

In addition each child gets  $\frac{1}{2}$  funt bread per day. A funt is a little under 14 ounces, about  $\frac{9}{10}$  of a pound.

### ROBERT COLLEGE RAISING FUND FOR LOCAL WORK

Mrs. Richard Emrich spoke to 350 Robert College boys last Saturday on "The Hunger of the Childhood of Constantinople", telling of the mental as well as the physical needs of the thousands of unfortunate children who are refugees in this City of Refugees.

So interested were these young men that they immediately formed a committee, which is now raising money among the students. Many of these boys are working their way through college, yet even they are finding ways and means to contribute.

The fund is to be divided equally among Russians, Turks, Jews, Greeks and Armenians. The fund for the Russians is to help feed 2800 under-fed children; that for the Turks will go to Daoud Pasha Barracks, where over 1000 refugee children under twelve years of age need school equipment; for the other three nationalities the money will send poor children to school at a cost of only fifty piasters a month.

Mrs. Emrich will speak to the girls at Constantinople Woman's College next week.

### 40 CHILDREN MADE HAPPY

Mrs. L. H. Kenny, St. Louis, State Director for Eastern Missouri, has sent to us forty aprons, made by school children in her district. In the pocket of every apron was a note from the dear little girl who made it, and some money.

Forty happy Constantinople refugee children are now proudly wearing the aprons, pleased as Punch over the pockets, and eternally grateful to the American misses whose names they found in the pockets. These children in the Koum Kapou district are going to write letters of thanks to their generous American friends.

### CONSTANTINOPLE BUSINESS MEN BIG BROTHERS TO VICKREY HOME BOYS

A group of enthusiastic business men are taking a keen interest in the Vickrey Home boys, who have jobs or who serve apprenticeships in town, and then return to the Home at night.

These men come to the Home during the evening to give informal talks on trades, commerce, business and ethics to the boys. They invite the youngsters to their homes for Sunday dinner, and in general are "Big Brothers." One committee member, who had smoked for over thirty-five years, has given up cigarets, because he thinks it a bad example for "his boys."

The general morale of these working boys is improving every day, for there is nothing like an honest-to-goodness job to make a boy feel manly and self reliant.

### N.E.R. FOOD SHIP REACHES BATOUM

The S.S. "Allaguash," carrying a cargo of 5,264 tons from Philadelphia to Batoum arrived January thirty-first, fifty-four days en route.

Four days out from Philadelphia it encountered a terrific hurricane, "The worst I have experienced in twenty-five years," said Capt. Nelson, and for twenty hours, captain, officers, passengers and crew worked unceasingly. Some 3300 army cots which were to have made orphans comfortable had to be thrown overboard, as the cargo was shifting dangerously. Fortunately the loss is covered by insurance. The boat was obliged to put in to the Azores for two weeks for repairs after the storm.

The cargo consisted principally of corn products, soap, flour, canned goods, and old clothes, generously donated by Pennsylvania and Middle West people. These badly needed supplies reach Armenia in time to save many an orphan and refugee from death by freezing and starvation.

Mr. Frank Young, representative of the Philadelphia school children, and Mr. J. P. Mulvaney of the New York warehouse of the N.E.R. were passengers on the "Allaguash."

### STICK TO SKIRTS, GOILS

Miss Mabelle Phillips, Orphanage Director at Djalal-Oghli, Caucasus, like most women workers there, wears a riding habit much of the time.

The other day starting off on mule-back to one of the villages in the district, she was stopped by Iproxi, the faithful handmaiden of the house, who rushed out to beg Miss Phillips not to wear riding breeches, because when she lived in Erzeroom she knew a woman who wore a riding habit regularly and who took small-pox and died!

### NO WORK, NO FOOD

(Extracts from letter of R. M. Davidson)

Relief in the Djalal-Oghli District is based on the idea of a day's work for a day's rations. Common labor is required of all refugees physically able to work. Many of them, alas, underfed and undernourished, have not enough clothes to keep them warm when working out-of-doors in the freezing weather of that altitude.

Besides doing the work required at the N.E.R. institutions, refugee labor is building walks, digging trenches for a prospective water system, razing unsightly ruins, and improving sanitation. The town will certainly be in better condition when the N.E.R. leaves than on its arrival.

A ration has been carefully prepared for a single man, for a man with wife and child, and a ration for each additional child. The plan is not approved by quite all the employees, but our ultimatum, like the Chinese laundryman's, "No workee, no eattee," keeps the wheels of industry moving.

### OLD CLOTHES HELP OUT AT KARAKLIS

Sewing machines operated by twelve refugee sewing-women and four orphan girls are buzzing away at Karaklis. Thirty-six suits from the old clothes are re-made down to orphan size daily. At this rate the 1472 Karaklis orphans will soon be sporting American "glad rags."

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Morris, Charles Dexter, of Olean, N.Y., arrived in Constantinople on Jan. 27 to take charge of the publicity activities and news service of the organization. He is a Yale graduate who entered newspaper work on the New York Sun, later serving for several years with the headquarters offices of the Associated Press in New York. He came to Europe in 1914 as a foreign correspondent for the Associated Press, and was attached to their London and Paris bureaus for the greater part of the war. He was with the British army on the French front for some time, and later with the Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow. After the American entry into the war, he became publicity director of the Red Cross in England, and for the past two years has been in charge of ARC publicity, photography and motion pictures throughout Europe, with headquarters in Paris.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Announcement is made of the marriage of Dr. Joseph Spencer Stewart Jr. to Miss Marian Coker of Athens, Ga. Dr. Stewart had a teaching colony in Derinjé for some time, and then spent a year directing the hospital work in Diarbekir.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director, is making a short business trip to Paris, Antwerp and Geneva.

Miss A. H. Chickering (home address, Worcester, Mass.) has arrived from Samsoun, where she has been Treasurer since last April.

Miss Ida Ash, formerly at Adana, has returned to her home in England.

Miss Elizabeth Webb left on the Umbria last Sunday for Alexandrette and Adana.

Mr. Byron M. Noone (home address, Haworth, N. J.), who has been a member of the Adana Unit, will leave shortly for Konia to assist Dr. Wm. S. Dodd.

Capt. J. Dangerfield, who has been in the Caucasus during the past two and one half years, having come out with the Haskell Mission, has arrived in Constantinople.

Mr. J. D. McNabb (home address, Washington) is temporarily replacing Capt. J. Dangerfield as District Commander at Karaklis, Armenia.

Mr. Leon Myers, Lancaster, Pa., who has been Director of Warehouses in Derinjé, has arrived in Constantinople.



# Near East Relief

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Vol. IV. No. 6

Rue Menges Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

February 11, 1922

## ANNIE T. ALLEN

It is with deepest sorrow and a sense of great loss that we record the death of Miss Annie T. Allen, of the Near East Relief, at Sivas, Turkey, on the 2nd of February. The telegram from Sivas, bearing the sad news came as a great shock to all Americans in Turkey and to the people of this country for whom Miss Allen spent her life.

The following official statement and tribute of Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, Constantinople, well expresses the great loss which the Near East Relief feels in Miss Allen's death:

### Admiral Bristol's Tribute to Miss Allen

"It is with deep sorrow that I must confirm the news of the death of Miss Annie T. Allen, of typhus, at Sivas, Turkey, February 2, 1922. She died at her post of duty.

"In the season of the year that is most trying for the travellers in the interior of Anatolia, Miss Allen proceeded from Angora to Harpoot to investigate difficulties that had arisen between the Near East Relief workers and the local Government officials.

"In the winter the roads are very bad and it is only possible to use native carriages, which are very slow, and the weather is very cold with a great deal of snow that increases the difficulties of travelling. Outside of the Near East Relief stations for long distances there are no accommodations for those travelling except the native "hans."

"It is no surprise to those who had the privilege of knowing Miss Allen and her intrepid conscientious character that she should undertake in mid-winter a trip of over 1,000 miles through the interior of Anatolia with all its many hardships when it was a question of her duty to the Near East Relief Committee which she was representing in Angora in relation with the Turkish National Grand Assembly.

"No particulars of her illness or death have been received, but from the circumstances reported that she arrived in Sivas ill with typhus, it is probable that she was travelling while already stricken with typhus.

"I cannot pay too high a tribute to the noble character of Miss Annie T. Allen. During the three years that I have known her, I have marvelled at the courage and endurance that she has shown in travelling all over Anatolia in all seasons of the year in service for the sake of humanity in working for the sick and destitute. She was known throughout the country from the highest official to the lowest peasant.

She travelled without fear because she did not know what fear was, but it was probable she would always be protected for the sake of herself.

"Miss Allen was one of a family of missionaries well known for many years throughout Turkey. She was born in Harpoot and gave her life for the people in Asia Minor. Familiar with their languages, familiar with their lives, she was sympathetic with all, and, realizing this, she always received a warm welcome wherever she went. She met her death in carrying on the work to which she had given her life.

"The noble character of Miss Annie T. Allen, which was recognized and honored by all who had the pleasure to know her, was one that is rarely met with in this world. She was broad-minded and strong in her convictions, but those convictions were based upon right. She was fearless in doing right because she thought right. It was a privilege to associate with her because of the spirit of optimism which she had, and which was born of ideals practically applied.

"I feel a deep personal loss—a loss which to the Near East Relief Committee, to the Missionary society to which she also belonged, and to American interests, is still greater.

"One of the best friends that all the people of Asia Minor had has passed to the Great Beyond.

MARK L. BRISTOL"

Miss Allen was born December 21, 1868, in Harpoot, Turkey, and was the daughter of the Rev. Orson P. Allen, a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. She was educated at Dana Hall, Wellestey, Mass., and at Mt. Holyoke College. For many years Miss Allen was the Principal of the American Girls' School at Brousa, and during the Balkan War and the Great War carried on relief for the war sufferers in the Brousa area. After the Armistice, Miss Allen refused a furlough to America because she felt so strongly the need and suffering in this country, and she became Director of the Near East Relief in Brousa, also making inspection tours to Near East Relief stations in the interior. During the past year Miss Allen has been the Near East Relief representative in Angora and has carried on the work so well described in the tribute of Admiral Bristol.

Miss Allen's funeral took place on February 3rd at Sivas where she was buried beside Miss Mary L. Graffam.

In the deaths of Miss Allen and Miss Graffam, the Near East Relief suffered two great losses. The members of the organization extend their heartfelt sympathy to Miss Allen's relatives in America.

### NEAR EAST RELIEF IN ANCIENT JEBAIL

In ancient Jebail, the port from which the cedars of Lebanon were shipped for the Temple of Solomon, the city, noted for the stonemasons of Bible times, is one of the large orphanage centres of the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief.

In this quaint port, in view of an old Crusader castle, and the French excavations of ancient tombs, 600 Armenian boys are receiving very modern and up-to-date training. To enter the Near East orphanage compound is like entering a bit of America in an old-world setting. Mr. R. P. Travis, of Geneva, N.Y., and Miss M. Ward, of Boston, are the Americans in charge of this home of boys.

An abandoned silk mill, surrounded by residences, makes up the orphanage compound, and it is of interest to see what the Near East Relief has done with the property at small expense. The long building, which once held the machinery for preparing the cocoons for silk, makes an ideal dining room and school as well as a dormitory at night. Two narrow raised platforms, part of the silk factory equipment, running the length of the room, serve the purpose of tables, study desks in the daytime, and mattresses are unrolled upon them at night. Only a few benches were necessary to turn the silk mill into a boarding school. The boys study part of the day and the other half is spent in working at a trade.

The bakeshop, near the sea, is a most attractive place. Here a number of the older boys, in spotless white caps and aprons, bake 5000 large buns daily to feed the family. The bakers are such splendid looking chaps in their spotless kitchen that it is fascinating to watch them quickly mould the dough and push it into the deep ovens. No one wishes to leave without sampling the hot crisp-crust buns.

The athletic drill at this orphanage is really remarkable and shows great work and patience upon the part of the trainer. Breathing, neck, finger, wrist, etc., exercises are practised daily in the open air with the result that the hospital on the hill is usually empty and the heart and lung tests of the boys come very high. The drill is carried on with such precision that a movement of the head to one side gives the effect of long lines of black hair, and 1200 boys' hands moving in perfect unison, make an unusual sight.

This quiet uniform life is a pleasing change for the boys. They were first gathered together in Aleppo, Syria. In the autumn of 1919, they moved to Aintab and remained there during the long-trying Aintab siege. Finally there was an opportunity to leave for Beirut.

The boys take a great interest in the orphanage compound because they have repaired the buildings themselves, prepared the mortar and stones for the building of additions, and rolled and graded their own athletic grounds. The orphanage as it is today is the foundation of a fine piece of constructive work. If funds are only forthcoming to keep it going for a few more years, the result will be 600 splendid citizens with high ideals, a spirit of unselfishness, and trained for work.

### TWO HUNDRED LITTLE GIRLS LIVING IN DESERTED BAZAARS

The picturesque shopkeepers of Erivan have left their bazaars because there is no more demand for silks, embroideries, perfumes, spices, and all the other fascinating articles found in an oriental bazaar. The dim-lighted roofed streets, once gay with color, are deserted as far as trade is concerned but they are serving a new purpose. Over two hundred little girls and two hundred little boys have found shelter in the deserted bazaar booths. The following are extracts from a report of Mr. C. F. Rowland, Superintendent of the Near East Relief Refugee Department, Erivan:

"Two hundred and twenty three orphan girls who had been living in the streets and bazaars of Erivan have become Near East Relief orphans and are now in their new home at Etchmiadzin. The majority of the girls are about ten years of age.

"Dr. Elliott, Director of the Near East Relief Medical Department, who went to Etchmiadzin for medical inspection, made the following statement: 'The orphan girls have been received just in time. I do not see how they could have existed one week longer.' Dr. Elliott sent the sick, undernourished children to the Etchmiadzin hospital which has just been opened in connection with the new orphanage.

"By opening this new orphanage, we have cleared the streets and bazaars of Erivan of girl orphans for the present. By next week we hope to have quarters for the two hundred boys who are still in the bazaars."

### 200,000 IN NEED OF FOOD AND CLOTHES

There are two hundred thousand people within a radius of one hundred miles of Erivan who are in great need of food and clothing. Of course it is impossible for the Near East Relief to even consider extending relief to such a great number, with the other demands on our budget, but nevertheless that is the number who should be aided by some one.

The program which this department adopted some weeks ago to clothe every ragged child in Erivan is progressing as rapidly as possible. A new soup kitchen to feed one thousand children daily was opened New Year's day. The kitchen gives each child a bowl of hot soup and one-half pint of bread. The children to be fed at this soup kitchen belong to families in Erivan who are too poor to provide them with even one nourishing meal a day.

C. F. ROWLAND

Superintendent Refugee Dept. Erivan.

## ERIVAN ORPHANS FORM BOY SCOUT PATROLS

Boys will be boys, and far-off Armenian youngsters are just as keen about Boy Scout organizations as are their more fortunate American friends.

274 older boys in the Erivan orphanages are having a great time learning all about scout lore, while at the same time building strong healthy bodies from their once undernourished frames. 210 of them have passed the tenderfoot scout tests and are on the second tests, while 64 have just begun the tenderfoot tests.

All the boys get gymnastic exercises. Football was started before cold weather came, fifteen boys are training for boxing and wrestling, and there is a band patrol, and a painting patrol. The latter is busy decorating the orphanage walls.

## 48 ORPHANS MAKING GOOD AT

### ROBERT COLLEGE

Mr. Nynas, who is in charge of the forging class of 48 Kouleli orphan boys at Robert College, is delighted with his students.

Never have there been students more industrious and eager to learn, he says. They come marching up the big hill promptly at nine, and pound away at the forges until long after the noon whistle blows. In fact, Mr. Nynas has to turn off the blasts to stop them working, and even then they keep on hammering until their irons are cold.

These boys are making good on the job, and will be a credit to the Americans whose help has enabled them to learn a trade at which they can make a good living.

## PROSPEROUS RELATIVES HELPING

### NEEDY RELATIVES THROUGH INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES

Miss Nancy Benson, in charge of Individual Remittances, is proud of her department. She has some impressive figures which show the great amount of help given to individuals who have made use of our Individual Remittance organization to send money to their relatives and friends in various points in the Near East.

She has received from America during the year 1921, 1678 separate remittances, totalling \$155,691.56. Besides this, remittances have come to her from points here in the Near East, for transmission to other points inaccessible to banks, amounting to even a greater number of items.—1867. The total of these local remittances has amounted to Ltsq. 133,085.23, only about half of the actual money represented by the remittances from America; but it must be remembered

that the donors of these local remittances have made far greater sacrifices to help their unfortunate people, and Miss Benson has taken just as much care to pay a ten lira remittance as a hundred dollar remittance.

These 1678 persons in America and 1867 in the Near East area are a striking proof, if proof were needed, of the efforts which the various nationalities in the Near East make to relieve the needs of their less fortunate relatives and friends.

It is a real service that the Near East Relief can perform, and the Individual Remittance Department is happy to be in a position to help.

## A NEW "CHILDS" RESTAURANT

### IN THE CAUCASUS

(From report By Miss Janet MacKay, Alexandropol)

"Alexandropol, Jan. 13th, 1922

"We have such a big family, 2000 children in our three buildings, that it is a feat to serve three meals a day by daylight. Our present dining room facilities are extremely limited—five relays of children for each meal. In a week, however, we hope to celebrate by moving into our spacious new dining room in which we can serve 1000 children at a sitting. I hope Captain Yarrow will be present at this grand occasion. 'Childs' will be vividly portrayed—it will be literally a child's restaurant."

## NOTES FROM SEVERSKY BARRACKS,

### ALEXANDROPOL

Miss "Jimmie" MacFettridge has manifold duties—secretary to the District Commander, transportation officer, as well as general typist for the entire post. To save time in typewriting orders, she has worked out a very swift stable call whereby a horse or sleigh can be ordered three minutes from the time the request is made in the office. The order is given to one of the orphan boy guards who in turn gives a weird call which is passed from one boy to another until it reaches the stable—half a mile distant.

Miss Pauline Jordan is in charge of the Industrial Plant which is very well managed. Several weeks ago there was a great shortage of children's clothes, owing to the new orphans entering the orphanage and the great need of the district for warm clothes. Many poor little waifs, shivering in the cold, were deplorable sights. Frozen feet with no stockings added greatly to the problem. A temporary building was rented and coats were turned out in large numbers. The children are now fairly well equipped, and one factory has been closed down to save expense.

Dr. Uhlis is happy because his operating room is at last in full sway. He is contemplating taking the blind children from Karaklis in the very near future. Several of the children

are to receive operations with the hope of restoring partial sight. The little house which is eventually to be for American personnel is to be given over to these children until another building is ready.

Mrs. Uhls, in her very able manner, carries the duties of hospital superintendent most efficiently. Always the right hand in medical work, she has shown remarkable executive ability.

The scabies orphanage occupants are undergoing drastic treatment with marvelous and encouraging results, the number being reduced from 600 to 200 in three weeks.

We now have a central bath, the workings of which would be a rare advertisement for Pears Soap or in fact any brand of soap—we are using several varieties.

Mr. R. H. Anderson continues to make rapid progress in construction. He is now able to devote most of his time to it, having turned over Finance and Supplies to Mr. J. R. Wood who is now deep in the intricacies attached to debit and credit.

JANET MCKAY

Orphanage Manager, Seversky Barracks

### AN ORPHANAGE IN AN ORANGE GROVE

We are glad to state that we have orphanages in the south in orange groves as well as in the winter snows of the Caucasus. It was a pleasant surprise for a Near East Relief worker from the north to visit Dr. Hamilton's Near East Relief orphanage near Beirut, situated in a grove of oranges. The visit was made in early January, and the trees were yellow with fruit. A crowd of happy little girls were playing around the old fountain and one could easily forget that they were orphans or that the place was an orphanage.

Dr. Hamilton is returning shortly to her work in Aintab, and the girls of her orphanage will join one of the large Beirut orphanage centres which are being organized as a means of cutting down expenses. The children are dreading Dr. Hamilton's departure because she has made the orphanage a real home.

### CROSSES OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has recently been awarded by the French Government to Miss Anne E. McIntyre of New York, and Dr. Hugh W. Bell of Crafton, Pa., of the Near East Relief. The French Government presented these decorations in recognition of their work in caring for French wounded and their courage in carving on humanitarian work at interior stations of the Near East Relief in the Beirut Area.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beach, (Bangor, Maine) sailed February 9th for Samsoun on their way to the Sivas Unit. Mr.

and Mrs. Beach have previously spent two years in Near East Relief work in the interior of Turkey. They have returned from America to again carry on the work.

Mr. James E. Van Toor, of Milwaukee, Wis., sailed from Constantinople, February 8th, and is returning to the United States via Naples, Spain and Paris. He is expecting to make a walking trip from Granada to Seville. Mr. Van Toor joined the Near East Relief in 1920 and since that date has directed Near East Relief work in Adana, Ismid and Samsoun. He edited the Near East Relief Weekly and handled publicity during the vacation of Miss Caris E. Mills.

Mr. Byron M. Noone (Haworth, N. J.), left for the Konia Unit of the Near East Relief, February 8th. Mr. Noone is a member of the Leviathan party of 250 Near East workers who arrived in Constantinople in March, 1919. He directed and made a great success of the large N.E.R.—Y.M.C.A. Camp for orphan boys at Adana last summer.

Miss Elsie Gunther (Leonia, N.J.) left via the Orient Express, February 4th, returning to the United States on account of the sudden illness of her mother.

Miss Grace Blackwell (Hamilton Square, N.J.), Miss Mary Louise Morton (New York City), and Miss Caris E. Mills (Princeton, N.J.) returned Monday, February 6th, from a leave of absence in Syria, Palestine and Egypt. Miss Blackwell sailed February 10th for the Caucasus Area where she will be connected with the medical department in Alexandropol. For more than a year, Miss Blackwell has been in charge of the Samsoun Hospital of the Near East Relief.

Mr. Charles D. Morris sailed February 10th for temporary work in the Caucasus Area.

Mr. L. J. Richards, of the Constantinople Financial Department, is temporarily at the Rodosto Unit.

Miss L. Elizabeth Morgan (Wilkes Barre, Pa.), of the Harpoot Unit, has been sent to Sivas to help relieve the over-worked medical department at that Unit.

Dr. Ruth Parmelee (Boston, Mass.), Miss Isabelle Harley (Rhode Island), Miss Rebecca Parker (Pomerania, N.J.), and Mr. George Garside (Passaic, N.J.) left the Harpoot Unit for Constantinople, January 26th. They are travelling via Aleppo.

Miss Janet MacNaughton is now in charge of the Post Office in the Near East Relief Headquarters, Constantinople.

Miss Mae Schenck (Buffalo, N.Y.) who returned to America in November, is expected at the Near East Relief Headquarters, Constantinople, this month.

Miss Stella Campbell (Little Rock, Ark.) and Miss Marie Cyr (Van Buren, Maine), are returning shortly to the United States via France. They have been travelling with Miss Caris E. Mills through Syria, Palestine and Egypt. Four days were spent in the Beirut Area visiting the splendid Near East Relief orphanages. They were in Beirut for the party given by the Beirut personnel to bid farewell to Major Nicol and welcome Mr. McAfee who is succeeding Major Nicol as Managing Director.



# Near East Relief

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Rue Mengenè Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

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## APPALLING CONDITIONS IN ERIVAN

(By C. F. ROWLAND, Superintendent Refugee Relief, Erivan).

One really must visit a famine-stricken country and see with his own eyes before he can realize the mental and physical suffering that the inhabitants of such a district are undergoing. In the vicinity of Erivan, it is a common sight to see children hunting in the muddy gutters for apple cores or anything that at one time resembled food, — little boys and girls sleeping in dirty stables covering themselves with earth and straw to keep warm, village peasants leaving their homes and starting for the over-crowded cities only to find on their arrival that there is no food to be had.

To take care of all these children and those coming into the city each day from the famine-stricken villages, the Near East Relief in Erivan would need twice the number of buildings which they now occupy. We already have twenty-five buildings, but with the crowded condition of the city, it is almost impossible to obtain extra space. Every Near East Relief orphanage is filled to the utmost, and a thousand children are being fed each day in the Near East Relief canteen while waiting for a place in one of the orphanages. The halls of the orphanages are crowded with mattresses at night to make room for a "few more" who were taken in after all beds had been filled.

Several days ago some of our orphans, suffering from tuberculosis, were sent to our tuberculosis hospital up in the mountains. To fill their places, ten children were picked from the streets. They were all so weak that they could hardly walk to the Near East orphanage and one was so far gone that she died before the night was over. Practically all the children taken in from the streets are suffering from various forms of skin diseases in addition to being undernourished.

In order to try and cope with the present situation, we have opened the new orphanage at Etchmiadzin in one of the monastery buildings—but we find that we can overfill this building with homeless children in the streets of Etchmiadzin and children living even within the gates of the monastery.

The Government is maintaining some orphanages, but with its limited resources, both in food and money, it can do very little to ward off the dreadful suffering which is bound to occur in the spring. The Near East Relief must open a great number of new orphanages in this district to save the thousands of children who are slowly starving to death.

## A DINING ROOM WHICH SERVES 4000 CHILDREN AT ONE SITTING

Visitors at the Polygon Near East Relief orphanage, Alexandropol, are always keenly interested in seeing 4000 boys lined up at the tables at meal time. At the middle of the building is the kitchen where stoves holding sixteen huge kettles are situated. Pure water, carried from a spring on a distant mountain, is conveyed through pipes to each kettle. A well organized group of older boys prepare the meals. Extending north and south from the kitchen are the two great white walled wings, containing the necessary lines of tables, at which there is room for the big family of 4000 at one sitting.

## 400 Garments Produced daily at the Polygon Sewing Room

The days when the Polygon boys go about looking like animated ragbags are numbered. They are already quite well supplied with cotton flannel underwear—and the suits and overcoats are following at a good pace. The average number of garments produced daily is 400. Ninety pairs of stockings is the daily output—including those knitted by machines operated by orphan boys.

F. P. MARGERUM,  
District Commander, Polygon.

## MAJOR NICOL'S WITHDRAWAL AS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE BEIRUT AREA

On January 2nd, a number of Near East Relief personnel of the Beirut Area, met at the Near East Relief personnel house to bid farewell to Major J. H. Nicol as Managing Director of the Beirut Area and Chairman of the Administrative Board, and to welcome Mr. Horward B. McAfee as the new Managing Director. This is the second time that Major Nicol has made the attempt to resign from the Near East Relief and return to his educational work. His first withdrawal took place in November, 1920, when Mr. Bayard Dodge took over the work. Beirut University later requested the return of Mr. Dodge to his college work and Major Nicol stepped back to help out in the emergency. The Near East Relief has been fortunate in making it impossible for him to resign until the present time.

### Major Nicol's Speech

At the reception Major Nicol was called upon to speak, and the following are extracts from his address:

"I am glad of this opportunity to thank the Administrative Committee and the personnel for their continued confidence and cooperation. I wish also to state that there are two sets of people in the Beirut Area who should have the credit for all that has been done for the Near East Relief. The first group is the enlisted personnel from America and England who have taken the leadership in many of the stations. There have been few failures among the personnel in the Beirut Area, and the majority have been self-sacrificing, conscientious workers. In this district alone we have had three hundred and fifty. The other group about whom we should, not be silent are the helpers, associates and colleagues among the natives of this country. Any one who knows anything about work in Syria realizes that the work could not have been carried out without the help of the people of Syria.

"The Beirut Area had almost reached the point of concentrating entirely upon an orphanage program when the recent refugees from Cilicia arrived. It will be necessary for us to do emergency work for them until they become in some way independent.

"It is very gratifying to know that the new Managing Director, Mr. Howard B. McAfee, has at heart the matter of right child training. He has not only the matter at heart but he has had the preparation of long years for this special kind of work for children. Park College, Missouri, was founded by Mr. McAfee's father in order to offer a high grade classical as well as industrial education for boys and girls without money, and for more than thirty years Mr. McAfee has carried on the work which his father started.

"At the beginning of the Near East Relief work, I had the privilege of aiding in gathering together thousands of homeless hungry children, and it has long been our desire in the Beirut Area to keep these children in large model orphanage centers—but the demands have been so great that it kept us busy merely feeding and clothing them. We even had the dream of a great orphanage city. Mr. Stuart Jessup used to write on inter-orphanage paper:

From: Stuart Jessup,  
To: Major Nicol,  
Subject: The Great Idea,

and the 'Great Idea' was to build an orphanage city. We had even chosen the site which was in a beautiful valley the other side of Sidon with gardens and waving corn. There were to be shops and schools. The older children would go to the shops and the little children to schools, and the slogan was to turn a seeming liability into an asset by making a self-supporting community of good citizens. The nearest we have come to it is what we are doing at Sidon where we have a large orphanage centre and the children are receiving the best industrial training and education we can give.

"I regret to state at this time that one of our best workers, Dr. Caroline Hamilton, who has done loyal service for the orphans, is returning to her former work in Aintab. We wish to tell her just how much we appreciate her loyal service to the orphan girls.

"As for myself, I wish to express to you and through you to all people who are connected with the Near East Relief, a real sense of gratitude in having been able to serve in this way the children of the Near East, and I have no intention of giving this work up as a thing to be pushed aside but as something which must be reluctantly given up because of the pressure of other duties—something to be prized in the future in remaining with it, even in a humble way, as a member of the Committee.

"I am not sentimental but I wish to thank the personnel for their almost loving cooperation."

Professor Julius A. Brown, the new Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Beirut Area, expressed the regret of the Administrative Board upon Major Nicol's withdrawal, and he called upon Mr. Bayard Dodge to read a vote which had been unanimously passed by the every member of the Board. The following are extracts from the vote:

#### **Tribute of the Administrative Board to Major Nicol's Administration**

"During the three years of Major Nicol's administration, the relief work in Syria has been developed in a remarkably constructive way. With extraordinary energy, Major Nicol re-organized the whole system of relief which had been started while the war was still being fought. Many soup kitchens and centers for industrial work were opened. Free medical aid was arranged and hospital facilities were provided at convenient localities. In cooperation with the Army of Occupation, thousands of homeless children were given shelter in the orphanages.

"The Committee wish to take this opportunity to express their high appreciation of Major Nicol's masterly administrative qualities throughout this period of service. With great vigor and executive force, he has directed the highly complicated activities of a vast organization, extending from Port Said in the south to Diarbekir, more than 650 miles to the north. He has expended the relief funds so as to secure the greatest possible results from this generous contribution of the American people. . . . He has insisted upon the utmost economy in order that money given for the poor might not be misspent, and has urged members of the Staff to show genuine unselfishness in their mode of living and demands for financial remuneration. He himself has set a splendid example by refusing a salary higher than that of a missionary and by contenting himself with the simplest means of transport and conditions of travel.

"In giving relief, Major Nicol has avoided everything that might contribute to pauperizing the people. As quickly as the beneficiaries of the work were able to care for themselves, aid was withdrawn. As far as possible he has confined relief in the Beirut Area to the caring for such children as could not be provided for in any other way. The work has not been limited to the physical needs of the children but has been planned so that it would bear fruit in the development of character, and loyally uphold the broad denominational principles of the Near East Relief.

"Thousands of people in Syria today owe a large part of their material and moral well-being to Major Nicol's unflinching devotion and never failing sagacity. He is leaving to his successor, Mr. Howard B. McAfee, some six thousand little boys and girls who have been saved from destitution and started on the way to useful living under his able management . . ."

Mr. McAfee was called upon for a speech, and the following remarks, are a part of his very earnest address: "I have just returned from a trip through the Beirut Area, visiting the various stations and orphanages, and I feel it a great privilege and honor to be chosen to take up the work which Major Nicol is leaving. I feel deeply the responsibility entrusted to me, and hope that I may carry on satisfactorily the work which has been developed to the present high standard. I look upon the orphanages not merely as temporary homes for the children but as plants for producing a product of boys and girls, trained for good citizenship, with an unselfish and helpful attitude towards the community and country in which they are to live . . ."

### CONDITIONS IN TREBIZOND

(By JAMES H. CRUTCHER,  
Director, Near East Relief, Trebizond)

The needs here in Trebizond among the refugees are much greater than they were last month, owing to the fact that several new refugees have arrived. I wish it were possible to increase our bread line so that these refugees, who are in the most wretched condition, could at least receive one quarter of an oke of bread daily.

Beginning January 1st, the Near East Relief opened a bread depot, giving daily 225 okes of bread, and dividing it evenly between the refugees of each nationality. One oke is divided among four people. The Greek refugees in Trebizond greatly exceed those of other nationalities so I have managed through some of the Greek citizens to raise funds locally to help meet the need. Refugees are coming into Trebizond daily at the rate of from fifteen to twenty families. They are traveling by foot and arrive with absolutely nothing.

During the month of January we gave out old clothing to the value of liras 1576.08, as well as milk, soap, and medical supplies. Our old clothing is just about exhausted. It is the main need in Trebizond as the refugees arrive in rags.

There has been a small epidemic of smallpox in this city. During the past week the Hygiene Director has had all refugees vaccinated, and the sanitary officials are taking precautions to stop the spreading of the disease.

### MEDICAL WORK IN CESAREA FOR DECEMBER

The Talas Clinic has cared for 1733 patients during December—953 surgical cases and 750 medical cases, as well as treating 1205 eye cases. 1393 have received treatment at the Cesarea clinic and 193 have been cared for in their homes.

A clinic and hospital are being carried on at Evkere where 121 medical, 75 surgical, and 206 eye cases were treated in December.

The patients treated at these clinics are the refugees and poor of all nationalities in the Cesarea district.

An epidemic of typhus fever broke out in the Evkere orphanage and two experienced nurses were sent from the Talas hospital to take charge of the cases. The nurses have been able to stop the disease from spreading and it is hoped that it will soon be stamped out.

LILLIAN COLE Sewny

### WHEAT SPROUTING AT NEAR EAST RELIEF FARM, RODOSTO

"Washington Farm," the name chosen by the refugees for the Near East farm at Rodosto, is making rapid progress. The first wheat planted is now two inches high, and the fields are watched by the ex-refugee farmers with great excitement. The coming crops mean independence to them.

The 400 ex-refugees are from three different villages—Adabazar, Armash, and Khatchkeuy, and there is great rivalry between the three groups to produce the best crops, do the most ploughing, and create improvements. Even the small boys, under the direction of the Farm Manager, a Russian Armenian, are making gardens with hand ploughs after school hours.

These farm people have piped the water from the spring to the large fountain in the farm courtyard which is a great saving of labor. Previous to this the water was carried in gasoline tins from the spring a quarter of a mile distant. A blacksmith shop, which might be called a machine shop, keeps the farm implements in repair and gives work to two village blacksmiths. To date, over 2000 denims have been ploughed and planted with wheat, garlic, onions, barley, and peas. Every day, when ploughing is possible, the farmers are working overtime preparing the land for spring crops. Seeds for spring corn, oats, and vegetables have already been issued.

New Year's night at this farm was very impressive. The farm people met together and gave thanks that the old year and the life in the refugee camp had passed and that the New Year found them on the farm again with a bright outlook ahead. On New Year's day they arose at daybreak and commenced the New Year by working in the fields.

From pale faced families, huddled together in a small space on the floor of a refugee camp, these people have changed to healthy sturdy farmers, and they are impatiently awaiting the day when they will receive the first money for their crops and be able to pay for their own supplies.

### A DAY WITH DR. E. R. GRAFF AT DELIJAN

Would you like to know how a day is spent at Delijan at the new Near East Relief Tubercular Sanitarium in the Caucasus Area? Sometimes it seems as if the days were



filled with minor details, and yet all are working toward the goal of a completed sanatorium for our tubercular children.

Our day begins with sounds from our orphan "kitchen police." (You know Miss Fanny Strowger sent us some orphan girls to work in the kitchen and laundry.) This is soon followed by the voices of the waking children. At 7 o'clock the first squad marches past my door to breakfast.

My own breakfast is hardly finished when a knock at the door ushers in one of the men with a problem of construction on our new buildings. They sent for much needed boards yesterday afternoon, but the boards are not yet finished at the sawmill.

As the routine of the hospital is getting under way—the native doctor making rounds, the nurses making up their diet slips from his orders, the storeroom manager weighing out rations for the day, the fires being made, the girls getting to work in the laundry—I make rounds of our other buildings with Miss Katherine Pellou, our American head nurse.

The need was so great for a place for these children that we moved in before the buildings were finished. The kitchen stove, however, is now functioning well and the cement is ready for the kitchen floor. Six more windows are in and the glass man is at work today.

Returning to our first hospital, I look into the sick ward. They are all feeling better. The surgical nurse is dressing the wounds of her kiddies. One little red headed girl talks Russian and I manage a few words. Then another child puts in a few words in English, and a little Armenian girl says "shad lav" (thank you).

By this time the other children are in school—a very simple process without books. However we have invented a blackboard and the teachers are resourceful. I shall be glad when our school can be out of doors. At present we have no suitable place and hardly enough warm clothing to keep the children warm in the room we are forced to use.

At 2 o'clock a boy comes to tell me that Dr. . . . . (the chief health doctor of the district) and the wood commissaries have come to take me to the "district" given to us for cutting firewood. There has been a question as to location so we mount our horses and ride through the beautiful gorge toward Erivan. Part of the road is so covered with ice that it is difficult even for ox-carts, and our horses slip. We finally decide on a district near the orphanage for cutting the firewood which is satisfactory to both parties.

While we are out we run up to the sawmill and get a promise of boards tomorrow. When we return the kiddies are getting ready for supper. They tell me in Armenian and sign language that they do not wish to have their hair clipped again—of course they are girls.

And now my day at Delijan, far away in the Caucasus, is ending in front of my fire—and so good night.

ELSIE RICHARDS GRAFF

## CAPTAIN E. A. YARROW AND MRS. VERONICA E. HARRIS RECEIVE DECORATIONS

His Holiness, Kevork V., Catholicos of all the Armenians, has bestowed upon Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General, Near East Relief, Caucasus Branch, the Patriarchal decoration of "Saint Gregory the Illuminator," first grade, gold and jeweled, and upon Mrs. Veronica E. Harris, Assistant Director General, Near East Relief, Caucasus Branch, the Patriarchal decoration of "Saint Gregory the Illuminator," second grade.

These decorations were bestowed, to quote the words of His Holiness, Kevork V., "in recognition of their praiseworthy efforts on behalf of Armenians; for strenuous work and self-sacrificing spirit shown in the care, protection and education of many thousands of orphan boys and girls in our country of Armenia, and for the aid given to our suffering refugees."

Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General, Caucasus Branch, Near East Relief, has for seven years been connected with war relief work in Siberia and the Caucasus, and previous to this spent twelve years in educational work in Van, Turkey. He was a Staff Officer of Col. Haskell's Mission to the Caucasus, and succeeded Col. Haskell as Director General, Caucasus Branch, Near East Relief. Four Russian decorations have also been presented to Captain Yarrow.

Mrs. Veronica E. Harris, Assistant Director General, Caucasus Branch of the Near East Relief, was the first woman signed up with the Quartermaster's Corps of the American Army in 1917 for work in France, and later became one of the secretaries and reporters for the Peace Commission, Paris. She was also connected with the American Relief Administration in the section in charge of the feeding of Germany and Finland. Mrs. Harris joined the Near East Relief in 1919 and since that date has been connected with the Caucasus Branch.

## PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. B. L. Horn (Athens, Ohio) has been appointed District Commander, Kazachi Post, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area.

Mr. J. F. Dangerfield sailed from Constantinople, February 16th. Mr. Dangerfield has been connected with the Caucasus Area for nearly three years.

Mr. Louis A. Parker, (Goliad, Texas) Caucasus Area, who has been connected with the Department of Finance and Supply, Tiflis Headquarters, has been assigned to the District of Djelal-Oghlu, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Dudley P. Lewis (Princeton, Mass.) has been appointed District Commander of the District of Erivan, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Milton D. Brown has been appointed Director of Orphanages and Schools, Tiflis Headquarters, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Thomas Mills (New York City) has been appointed temporarily official photographer, Caucasus Area.



# Near East Relief

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Rue Mengéné Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

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## CABLEGRAM FROM CAUCASUS OUTLINING SERIOUS CONDITIONS

The following cablegram was received February 22nd by the Near East Relief, Constantinople, from Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General, Caucasus Branch, concerning the serious situation in the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief:

"Tiflis Government here today issued following formal decree setting forth critical famine situation throughout Georgia, directing all Governmental Departments concentrate on single task meeting famine: 'Large part population Georgian Republic threatened starvation, crops everywhere failure, people West Georgia already exhausted all food stocks, while situation East Georgia only little less serious. Government will do all in power to purchase food supplies abroad although this difficult owing unfavorable money exchange. All official departments are directed inaugurate strictest measures for conservation of food. They have authorized collection gems wherewith food supplies can be purchased. Government will place at disposal famine relief all available resources of money and goods but people must realize the resources of the Government are inadequate to meet situation. All must realize danger very great and famine threatens each and every one. Let all join in determined effort meet situation.' Similar decree issued at Erivan last week by Armenian Government."

## FIGHTING FOR WORK

(Extract from letter of Miss Pauline Jordan, Jan. 17, 1922)

"It has been a very hard winter for the poor in Alexandropol in spite of the Near East Relief program. I think I wrote you that I was appointed Superintendent of Education and Industry. When I opened the first shop for making clothes for the orphans, the street in front of the building was choked with women looking for work. They clutched at my skirts, begged and cried, and several times the guard had to drag me through the crowd by main force. I remember one woman in particular. She wore old sacks for clothing and she begged daily for work. The orphans, however, were badly in need of warm clothing, and we were forced to choose only the best sewers to push the work ahead. Lack of work is perhaps the saddest part of present conditions. So many are willing to work but cannot obtain it."

## EIGHT HUNDRED AMERICAN TOURISTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE AID REFUGEES

The "Empress of Scotland," carrying the largest party of American tourists since the war, sailed into the harbor of Constantinople at 5 p.m., February 23rd. The ship anchored out in the Bosphorus, and the passengers remained on board the first evening to hear the very interesting lecture on "Constantinople" by Professor E. J. Fisher of Robert College.

Professor Fisher told in a very vivid way the fascinating history of the places of interest in this ancient city, touching upon the present distressing conditions of the 122,000 refugees of various nations quartered here, and the great work of the relief organizations in trying to meet the vast need. Col. A. T. Beckwith, British Representative in the Turkish War Office, then spoke in behalf of Moslem Refugees, making an appeal for funds to meet the present emergency. Dr. W. W. Peet, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Near East Relief, and for over forty years a resident of Turkey, gave a short talk. He referred to the need of all races in this part of the world, and mentioned the great work America is doing through the Near East Relief in caring for the thousands of orphans and refugees, not only in Constantinople but in the interior of Anatolia, the Caucasus, and other points. The passengers most generously responded to the occasion by unanimously voting that a collection be taken up at once to help in the present appalling emergency, Turkish liras 1365.15 were donated. Dr. Peet, Col. Beckwith, and Professor Fisher were appointed a Committee to distribute the funds which were divided equally between the Disaster Committee for Russian Refugees, the Near East Relief, and the work for Moslems which Col. Beckwith represented.

Early Friday morning the ship sailed up the Bosphorus, giving the tourists a distant view of the American College for Girls, Robert College, and some of the orphanages which America is supporting through the Near East Relief. At Miss Cushman's large orphanage, Boyadjikuey, a huge sign could be seen from the boat bearing the message "The Near East Relief Orphans Welcome Americans."

At 10 a. m. the visitors were landed at the British Quay and were greeted by a splendid crowd of Near East Relief orphans in the Boy Scout uniform. The tourists drove away in a long line of carriages and automobiles to visit St. Sophia, the Military Museum of St. Irene, and were guests at Yildiz Palace to watch the Sultan go to prayers.

The shops and streets of Constantinople have not seen

such a large group of Americans since pre-war days, and great excitement prevailed in the bazaars. Business is dull in Constantinople and the bazaar merchants welcomed the tourists with joy.

This tour of eight hundred Americans, under the charge of Mr. F. C. Clark, sailed from New York, February 4th. The passengers report perfect weather, no seasickness, and thanks to Mr. Clark and Dr. D. E. Lorenz, a comfortable and even luxurious voyage. The various relief organizations wish to thank the Directors of the party and the officers of the ship for their kind cooperation in allowing the handiwork of the refugees to be exhibited and sold on board.

The visitors sailed southward to the Holy Land, Friday, at 6 p.m., leaving a warm place in the hearts of all who had the pleasure of meeting them while in Constantinople, and carrying with them the grateful thanks of those who are to benefit by their generous gifts. His Holiness, Zaven, the Patriarch of the Armenians, sent a parting message, wishing the party Godspeed, and expressing the loving thanks of the thousands of children of the Near East whom America is helping.

#### AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS SEND FURTHER AID TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

*(Exeracts from letter of Dr. M. E. Elliott, Medical Director,  
Near East Relief, Erivan)*

"You may be interested to know that the American Women's Hospitals, in addition to supplying the medical personnel for Ismid and Erivan, have given me sufficient funds to supply medical personnel to a district as large as Erivan. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult with Captain Yarrow as to where he would prefer to have me do this—but the need is great everywhere up here."

#### A Medical Society in Erivan

"I have started a Medical Society in Erivan with our eleven local doctors and myself as members. We expect to invite in the outside doctors as guests. I am now getting a library together and fixing up a reading room. I receive my Weekly Journal quite regularly from America, and I have sent for a couple of French Journals. Dr. Ussher has very kindly offered me the use of his medical library for this purpose which makes it possible for me to start the library immediately. I am asking Tiflis Headquarters to allow me to buy a few Russian and French medical books.

"The doctors seem so pleased. Really, when one stops to think, these poor doctors are, as one of them expressed it to me, 'in a veritable desert as far as any chance of keeping up with the medical work is concerned.'"

#### NEAR EAST RELIEF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS OF THE ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CONSTANTINOPLE

The Assistant Managing Director, Mr. George White, and the Director of the Orphanage Department, Miss Glee

Hastings, have been invited as official members of the Near East Relief to attend the semi-weekly meetings of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Central Committee. The result should be a closer cooperation of the Near East Relief with the Armenian Central Committee, and a more satisfactory and direct method of bringing about desired changes in the management of the orphanages. The invitation to become members of the Armenian Central Committee has been gladly accepted. The new arrangement should be mutually beneficial.

#### 1300 WELLESLEY CHILDREN IN BROUSA

*(Extracts from Brousa January report by Bernice J. Everett)*

"With 1300 children in the Wellesley Near East Relief schools, it was impossible to celebrate Christmas so we had to be content with giving presents from the old clothes. We wish to use every penny to keep the schools going as long as possible.

#### Soap Boxes for School Seats

"We took pictures in one of the Greek schools of the 275 youngsters sitting on the soap and milk box seats. A little fellow had his lunch and all his treasures in one box, and he simply could not be separated from that box even for the purpose of having his picture taken.

#### Literary Digest Covers as Presents

"Mr. Weiser mounted the colored covers of the Literary Digest, and when he presented them to the teachers, there was a mad rush of children and we thought there would be no bright pictures left to tell the tale. Oh for more school equipment from America—especially bright colored cards, pictures and books!

"We are now giving at noon a hot dish of rice or beans to 200 of the poorest Armenian children at the school. The other day we had a present of eight oaks of fresh meat—so the children had a feast of meat flavored cabbage stew.

"A small pharmacy has been opened in our hall from which we give out simple medicines upon receiving a written order from the native doctors. There have been some cases of smallpox in Brousa, and the Greek authorities have vaccinated the refugee population.

#### In the Villages

"Mr. Weiser took a load of supplies to the refugees living in the villages and the supplies were more than gratefully received. These people are making a brave effort to live under difficult circumstances, and we felt that some encouragement on our part would be a great help. The supplies were carried by Greek Army camions to Einegeul, but from there transportation was very difficult, taking the ox carts over four hours to make four kilometres."

## INCREASE OF ORPHANS AT CESAREA

*(Extract from January Cesarea Report)*

Our expenses for the past three months have been greater for the following reasons:

- (1) Large increase of children in the orphanages owing to present conditions,
- (2) Extensive repairs made necessary by change of buildings and increased enrollment.

For the past three months we have been busy getting our three thousand odd children ready for an Anatolian winter. This is no small task when three-fourths of them are outside of Talas, and many are over one hundred miles away. We were fortunate in being able to move our Ak Dagh children to Talas this fall. The children were distributed among the orphanages in Talas and Cesarea.

In the summer the children of the Cesarea orphanages were moved to the Eykere Monastery, about twelve miles from Cesarea. A considerable amount of repair work was necessary to make these buildings habitable for winter, but the place is ideal in many ways for an orphanage, and the children who have been shut up in the city houses are now showing the effects of the air and sunshine of the country.

Our greatest enterprise this fall has been the taking over of the orphanage at Zindjirdere. For some time the Unit has supplied a large part of the clothing and some food to this orphanage, but it became clear that the children needed better care than could be given by the local committee. One of our American workers has been put in charge and the work has been re-organized and put upon the same basis as the other American Orphanages of Talas.

STELLA N. LOUGHRIDGE

Director of Orphanages, Cesarea District.

## KOULELI ORPHANAGE, CONSTANTINOPLE

### Carpentry Shop

Sixty boys at Kouleli Orphanage are now busily working in the carpentry shops under the able direction of Mr. Aharonian, a graduate of the Engineering Department at Robert College. Shortly the number will be increased to ninety. The majority of the boys work half the day, and study the other half, but a few of the older boys, to whom it is especially desirable to teach a trade quickly, are working full time in the carpentry shops.

The first work of the boys has been to repair their own work-rooms which are now in a spick and span condition. Six hundred Turkish liras from the Canadian Industrial Fund have been appropriated for tools and materials. There are already a number of orders on hand for furniture, and it is hoped that within a reasonable time the shops will be running on a self-supporting basis. The carpentry boys will also be employed in making some very necessary repairs on the buildings of their own orphanage.

## Smaller Orphanage for the Kindergarten

There are one hundred little boys of kindergarten age at Kouleli who would be much better off in a smaller orphanage. Each little child would then receive more individual attention. They need a more homelike atmosphere than can possibly exist in a big barracks like Kouleli. These children, however, have a special sunshiny dining-room, classroom and dormitory, and are in charge of two young women who had training in Miss Kinney's former school at Adabazar. There is a great need for toys, games, and kindergarten equipment. At present the children are sleeping on the floor because there is no money to buy bedsteads, and they sit on the floor during classes. If money can be secured to pay for the wood, the carpentry shops can make little tables and benches for them.

GLEE HASTINGS

Director, Orphanage Dept.

## FROM BAGDAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Miss Emma Cushman has welcomed children of many nationalities at her Near East Relief orphanage at Boyadjikuey on the Bosphorus. A little over one year ago, many of the Russian children who came to Constantinople with the 138,000 refugees from the Crimea, found a temporary home with Miss Cushman. On New Year's Day, 1921, Miss Cushman planned a dinner for her large family of little Russians, Calyuks, Cossacks, Ukrainians, Armenians, and Greeks.

The latest arrival at the orphanage are fifty-one Armenian children from Bagdad. These children were gathered together from the Arabian desert, and a few from the Bacuba refugee camp. Many of the children are natives of this part of the country. They left Bagdad on December 17th under the charge of Mr. Setrag Boghosian. British ships transported them from Basra to Bombay, and from Bombay to Egypt. At Alexandria, they boarded the "Abbesieh," which arrived in Constantinople, February 21st. After a long hard trip, they were glad to find a home in Miss Cushman's orphanage.

## DR. WRIGHT TAKES CHARGE OF MEDICAL WORK AT CESAREA

*(Extracts from letter of Mrs. L. C. Sewnv, Talas, Jan. 12th)*

"The work here is going along smoothly. Dr. Wright's trunk with his diplomas reached here a few days ago so he will soon be able to begin his regular work. He has put the sterilizer in order so that we can use it and has repaired the X-ray machine. Now he is building a delouser which is very much needed.

"We are hoping to obtain a larger building for the hospital. The Director thinks he may be able to give us one of the school buildings and double up the orphans. There is a great need for surgical and medical work. It is hard not to have enough space. Our quarters at present are so limited that by squeezing I can only take in fifty patients."

## EVEN CONDENSED MILK CAN WRAPPERS ARE NOT WASTED IN THE CAUCASUS

(Extract from letter from Miss Mabelle Phillips)

Perhaps this is rather late to tell about Christmas festivities, but the following will show how even a scrap of bright paper is valued in the Caucasus:

"Our tree for our two hundred kindergarten kiddies was decorated with ornaments of colored paper made by the class, and our clever head teacher showed the children how to cut bright pictures from the wrappers of condensed milk cans. The jolly little boy on a red background makes the outside of 'Onley Brand Milk' a very valuable acquisition in this picture-less, toyless, colorless life. However, our party was not a joyless one for the kiddies were quite wild with excitement. Every bit of the program was applauded to the echos, and one baby kept bursting from the ranks and doing little fancy steps and runs to the place reserved for the performers. A little fellow, not more than five, dauced a prestissimo on the cement floor in his bare feet until we rocked on our stools to see him.

"The special feature in our honor on Christmas Eve was a song which was probably picked out as one of our national anthems. All of a sudden, after they had been singing several minutes, we recognized, 'Billy Magee Megaw.' Of course our applause for this real American masterpiece in the far away Caucasus was thunderous!"

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Constantinople by a joint luncheon of the American Luncheon Clubs at Tokatlian's Hotel. Three hundred Americans, representing the various American organizations, were grouped about the tables according to their native States. Interesting short speeches were made by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, and Dr. Patrick, President of the American College for Girls. The American Naval Band furnished patriotic and dance music. The luncheon was one of the largest and most enjoyable gatherings of Americans in Constantinople.

## ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Basset, Mrs. Edna Ashley (Los Angeles, California). Social Service Worker, Mrs. Basset was engaged in housing, sanitary and relief work, Mexico, 1904-1908; surgical nurse, Los Angeles, 1919-21; social service work in Geneva, Switzerland. Mrs. Basset has been assigned to orphanage work in Samsoun, Anatolia Area.

The following new personnel arrived in Constantinople, February 22nd, on the "King Alexander:" Harthill, Leonard R. (New York City). Agricultural work,

Caucasus. Graduate Oregon Agricultural College; Head of Department of Agriculture, New York Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L.I.; 3 years in the Extension Department of the Province of British Columbia, Department of Agriculture:

Harthill, Mrs. Leonard R. (New York City). Graduate Barnard College; experience in social and secretarial work.

Martin, Bertha (Pennsylvania). Volunteer worker, paying own expenses; joining brother, Mr. Clark Martin, in Caucasus Area.

## The S. S. "Sagaporack" arrived February 24th with the following personnel:

Cronin, William J. (New Haven, Conn.). Farm work in the Caucasus in connection with farm machinery; experience in general farming, farm machinery, and automobile repairs; held position with New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, at time of enlistment.

Hall, Harry (Paterson, N.J.). Work connected with tractors and farm machinery in the Caucasus. Connected with New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, at time of enlistment.

The S. S. "Sagaporack" also transported ten tractors for work in the Caucasus Area.

## PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Anatolian Area of the Near East Relief, returned Saturday evening, Feb. 25th, from a business trip to Paris.

Mrs. Edna Ashley Basset (Los Angeles, Cal.) sailed February 24th, for work in the Samsoun Near East Relief orphanages.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard B. Harthill (New York City) and Miss Bertha Martin (Pennsylvania) sailed for the Caucasus Area, February 24th.

Mr. William J. Cronin (New Haven, Conn.) and Mr. Harry Hall (Paterson, N. J.) are sailing February 26th for agricultural work in Alexandropol, Caucasus Branch.

Miss M. L. Caldwell has been assigned temporarily to the Brousa Unit of the Near East Relief to replace Miss Bernice Everett who is leaving for a vacation.

Miss A. H. Chickering (Worcester, Mass.) sailed February 19th for Constanza en route for Vienna. Miss Chickering has been in charge of the accounting and industrial work of the Samsoun Unit of the Near East Relief for one year. She is spending her vacation in Vienna, Budapest and Rome.

Mrs. Melville Chater, who has been serving on the Medical Committee, is now connected with the Orphanage Department, Constantinople, taking charge of the medical and sanitary supervision of the orphanages.



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## ERIVAN

*(Extracts of letter from Thomas Mills, of New York City, dated Erivan, February 20th)*

"Two days travelling about and observing generally the conditions of the refugees in the city of Erivan, Armenia, has been more than sufficient to convince a field man, long familiar with relief work, that it is not disease which is killing off the inhabitants of Erivan—it is plain hunger, starvation and exposure.

"Upon arriving in this city from Tiflis, Georgia, I was impressed as never before with the terrible results of famine and starvation. I have been connected with relief work north on the Russian frontier, and in Finland amid the semi-arctic winter, but never before have I come in contact with such harrowing conditions of suffering and death as are now prevalent in Erivan, the capital of Armenia.

"I can truthfully say that it presents a story of such suffering and tragedy that no limited statement can convey the ample need and seriousness of the situation. I touch only in a general way on what I saw for myself during the past two days here.

"Outside one of the Near East Relief's soup kitchens I saw shivering in the cold and snow hundreds of starving children who cried bitterly from hunger and exposure. They kept coming in from everywhere all day, presenting a heart-rending picture in their scanty rags and shoeless feet. The impending end to many of their short lives was plainly written in their glassy and staring eyes.

"All possible relief is given to those applying at the Near East Relief soup kitchen, and a bowl of soup or boiled grits is given out to each child until the kettles are empty. Dreadful as it may seem, it is absolutely necessary to turn away many unfed owing to lack of supplies.

"The number of orphans keeps increasing to such an extent that the Near East cannot hope to properly care for all and many are dying every day in Erivan. Fifteen victims of starvation were removed from the central district of the city yesterday.

"At Mohoob, about ten miles from here, there are 6,000 which the Near East Relief has taken steps to feed. At the time of their arrival, many had not eaten or even seen food for over five days.

"Another 6,000 refugees recently arrived at Gamarloo, about sixteen miles outside of Erivan. The Near East Relief is also taking steps to aid in feeding this group.

## Food Transportation Difficult

"Not the least among the many difficulties with which the American Commission is contending is the transportation of the food to such far away points. The roads are in very bad condition, and the local Government, although willing to cooperate, can do little.

## Government Prohibiting Refugees Entering City

"The Government has prohibited additional refugees entering the already overcrowded city. This measure may prove a good one if the outlying points can be reached in some way to aid the dreadful misery of these people.

"Here in Erivan, taking their last refuge in ruined attics of former city dwellings, I found families by the hundreds. As many as six families were often huddled together in one of these cold and forbidding stone attics which are not fit for wild animals. These people keep dying off from cold and hunger in their tomb-like cells. They possess nothing but their rags.

"It is of course impossible for such numbers to find work in Erivan. The Near East Relief has done great good in finding employment in the past, but such widespread and terrible distress as exists at present is greater than the resources of the organization can effectively handle.

"As I finish this letter, wet snow covers everything in Erivan and continues to fall, which makes conditions worse for those living in the streets."

## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE GIRLS OF FIFTEEN NATIONALITIES RAISE FUND FOR NEEDY CITY CHILDREN

Mrs. Richard Emrich, Director of the Case Committee of the Near East Relief, recently addressed the students of Constantinople Girls College on "The Hunger of the Childhood of Constantinople," telling of the mental as well as the physical needs of the thousands of unfortunate children of the city.

The girl students of Constantinople College,—a group of fifteen nationalities, became so interested that they have formed a committee which is now raising money to aid in the work.

Mrs. Emrich's Committee of the Near East Relief is aiding widows of five nationalities who are making a courageous struggle to keep a home for their children. The Case Committee reaches 5845 children weekly.

### SIXTY VILLAGES SEND MADAM SILSHENKE TO APPEAL TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

Madame Xenia Silshenke, a young widow, came from Bash Norashen in Sharoor to tell us a pitiful story. She probably is the most intelligent inhabitant of her village, and was appointed by her townspeople as a representative to go to Erivan for a conference with the Near East Relief to appeal for immediate assistance for the starving Tartars and Armenians in the sixty villages. of Sheroor, the District between Bash Norashen and Shahtakhti.

Her country people are succumbing to starvation in large numbers and are practically naked and helpless. She begs that the Near East Relief will give due consideration to this district and extend its activities there.

At present we are feeding our full quota of refugees and orphans, and without increased funds we can do no more.

MILTON C. BROWN  
District Commander,  
Near East Relief, Erivan.

### ROBERT COLLEGE STUDENTS RAISE 645 LIRAS TO AID UNFORTUNATE CITY CHILDREN

The Committee formed by the students of Robert College to aid in collecting funds for unfortunate city children, reports to date 645 Liras. This Committee was formed in response to a lecture and appeal given by Mrs. Richard Emrich, Director of the Case Committee of the Near East Relief. The money will be spent by the students themselves, who plan to divide it equally among needy Russian, Greek, Armenian, Turkish, and Jewish children. The students have already visited four or five areas of the Near East Relief Case Committee work.

### STARVING RUSSIAN CHILDREN, VOLGA DISTRICT, ENTER FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMEMIA SEARCHING FOOD

(Extract from Erivan Newspaper "Our Truth" Jan. 4, 1922)

"Many Russian children in a starving condition from the Volga region have been received in Erivan, Armenia. The Government Commission for starving people was at a loss what to do with these children owing to the lack of everything but a little bread.

"Owing to the absence of everything in the form of clothing, there was no possibility of removing the ragged clothes which these children had been wearing while travelling for over one month and a half. The Government Relief Commission applied to the Near East Relief and were given the warmest cooperation. The American Near East Relief issued underwear for boys and girls, shoes, overcoats, caps, dresses, and suits of clothes.

"The Government has given these starving children of the Volga region some bread - there was nothing more to give. The aid given by the Near East Relief supplied the children with warm clothing and additional food.

"The Brigade Commission, who participated in the organization of the orphanage in Erivan for the starving children of the Volga region, wishes to give to the American Near East Relief Committee aid to Mr. Milton C. Brown, the Director of the Erivan Unit, profound and warm thanks for the assistance rendered.

Brigade Relief Commission for the Volga Destitute People."

### THE HOME OF 6400 CHILDREN

#### The Post

Kazachi Post Near East Relief Compound, Alexandropol, is composed of ninety buildings which are all being used for the orphanage work. There is a fine Russian Church which was built for the soldiers once quartered at the barracks. Sunday morning the church is filled with 2000 Near East Relief children. The family at Kazachi Post fills the church three times, and the children take turns in attending services. A Gregorian priest holds regular services and occasionally the Bishop presides. The girl choir consists of thirty voices.

#### Transportation

The food for this large family of children must be imported and a large amount comes from America or Constantinople by ship up the Black Sea to Batoum. The greater part of the transportation work is done by mules or horses, although some trucks are being used. One truck in particular deserves mention. It has been converted into a sort of locomotive and can be used on the railroad track for transporting supplies from and to the warehouse and for switching purposes.

#### Construction Shops make all equipment

The building of roads, bridges, sheds, repairing of buildings, plastering, whitewashing, and cement work; the making of mazoot tanks, ox-carts and general construction work are done in the Carpenter and Mason Section of the Construction Department. The Carpenter Section also makes all the tables, benches, stools, black-boards, shelves, doors, window frames, wash tubs, bakery tubs, wooden beds, tool handles, filing cases, etc. The Tinsmith Section makes stoves, pipes, soup bowls for orphans, tin dishes, cups, saucers, showers for bath-house, etc., etc. This section gives employment to many refugees and teaches the older orphans boys a trade.

The plumbing section has recently repaired and equipped the Central Bathhouse so that it is now possible to bathe 1200 children daily. This section looks after all the water pipes, and is constructing a new Central Laundry.

The *shoemaking section* does all the leather work, each shoemaker repairing on the average of 20 pairs of shoes daily, as well as making 500 pairs of shoes weekly. The shoemakers also make belts, saddles, bridles, etc.

### Supplies

Most of the supplies are obtained from America, but when possible purchases are made locally. People from the surrounding villages come in daily with produce on a small scale, but these small quantities, when taken on the whole, help out greatly in the task of feeding the family of over 6000. The Supply Department deals with as many as 1500 people daily in this way. Most of the supplies are paid for with articles of old clothing.

### A String of Wagons four Miles Long Carrying Fuel

Recently 750 fourgon loads or 10,000 poods of wood, equivalent to 180 tons, were added to the winter's supply of wood for Kazachi Post. The string of wagons was four miles long and constituted the amount of wood delivered in one day. Last week trainloads of wood were sent to Kazachi Post to complete the winter's supply. Altogether about 70 trainloads of wood have been received. Besides this, large amounts of mazoot are burned.

### Butchery

Cattle and sheep are killed three times a week, and occasionally pork is available. This supplies the American and local personnel, and furnishes fresh meat for the orphanages.

### Bakery

Twenty nine men bake the bread. One hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy poods of bread are baked daily, using from one hundred ten to one hundred twenty poods of flour. Eight huge ovens are used, each having a capacity of seventy five loaves weighing ten funts each.

The above are just a few of the departments necessary to run a home for over 6000 children. The schools, the laundry, farming, sewing, knitting, mattress making weaving, hospitals, eye treatments, etc., etc., have not been mentioned, or the splendid Boy Scout organization of orphan boys who act as guards, office boys, apprentices, orderlies, messengers, servants, etc.

### GOOD PROGRESS AT THE JEWISH ORPHANAGE

(From report of Miss Hastings, Director Orphanage Depart., Constantinople)

The Jewish orphanage of 210 boys and girls at Ortakeuy, Constantinople, under the very able new Directors, M. and Mme. Angell, is making good progress. It is always clean, the children receive a Turkish bath and clean clothing every Thursday, and the food is satisfactory. The Jewish orphanage at Haskeyu, which was housed in unsatisfactory quarters, has been closed, and the children have been moved to Ortakeuy. Within a short time, 90 Jewish children who

are now boarded out under wretched conditions will be admitted to the Ortakeuy orphanage.

### PRESENT CONDITIONS AROUND BAKU

(From information given to the Rev. Harold Buxton, Jan. 21, 1922, by the Commissaire of Pullie Supplies and Public Security)

7000 Russian Refugees have arrived from the Volga District, including 2000 children. Many war refugees (Russian soldiers) who were in Turkestan during the war are unable to return to their homes and they still remain in Baku. In addition there are 140,000 refugees from other points. The districts most affected are Karabagh, Lengora, Gevad, Kasak, and Guekchai. These regions are all famine-stricken owing to locusts, the flooding of the Kara, lack of seed for planting, etc.

There are 20,000 sick in Baku, and 30,000 in the surrounding country. The most common maladies are:

1. Malaria - There is urgent need of 15,000 kilos of quinine,
2. Spotted typhus,
3. Recurrent fever.

There are 100,000 people destitute in the cities of this region, and 200,000 in the country.

### U.S.S. "SANDS" RESCUES THIRTY PEOPLE IN BARGE ON BLACK SEA

The U.S.S. "Sands" left Samsoun on a distress call from the S. S. "Eastern Ocean" which ship reported a barge drifting in the Black Sea with over 20 men on board without food or water.

The "Sands" left Samsoun on the 24th, located the barge on the morning of the 26th, and towed the barge to Ineboli. There were 29 men and one woman on board. They had been drifting for 17 days.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol has sent the following message of commendation to the U. S. S. "Sands":

"Your promptness, energetic search and rescue of the stranded barge and crew on the 26th shows the loyal spirit of the personnel of the Detachment. The Detachment commander wishes to congratulate the captain, officers, and crew on their successful accomplishment of this most humane mission."

### CONSTANTINOPLE "HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE" TO AID IN ESTABLISHING DAY NURSERY

Mrs. Richard Emrich recently spoke before the House Wives League at Robert College on the Constantinople Refugee Situation as seen by the Near East Relief. A committee has been formed by this League to aid in the establishing of a Day Nursery at Haskeyu, Constantinople.

### THREE NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANS OPEN THEIR OWN SHOESHOP

Armenak, Leon, and Haigazoun Khrimian, three brothers, who were Near East Relief orphans in the Beylerbey Industrial Orphanage, Constantinople, have opened their own shoemaking shop and are now in a position to make five to six liras daily—if business is good.

They have written a letter of gratitude to the Armenian Central Committee and the Near East Relief for the care they have received in the orphanage and for the thorough instruction in shoemaking.

Another orphan, Karakin Karakeylyan, has been graduated from the shoemaking branch of the orphanage industrial work, and has left the orphanage. He has promised to take under his care his younger brother, now in the Beylerbey orphanage, as soon as his income will allow him to do so.

### AMBITIOUS REFUGEES FORM NEW COMMUNITY IN KADI-KEUY

A group of 1600 Armenian refugees in Constantinople, tired of the life in a refugee camp, have taken a vacant lot in Kadi-Keuy and built themselves shacks of old boxes, boards or any materials obtainable. The British donated some galvanized roofing which makes their homes waterproof.

A committee governs the municipal affairs of the community, taking charge of sanitation and the many serious questions with which these people must deal. The women are taking in washing and the men do whatever odd jobs they can find. They are receiving no outside aid.

This ambitious refugee community has applied for permission to build a church.

### MANY AMERICAN TOURIST PARTIES EXPECTED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The S. S. "Coronia" of the Cunard Line, carrying 330 American tourists is scheduled to arrive in Constantinople Harbour, Monday evening Feb. 6th. The ship will remain two days. The "George Washington" will arrive March 8th, the "Adriatic" March 10th, the "Carmania" March 11th, and the "Empress of France" March 17th.

### NOTICE FOR NURSES

Miss Emma Wood has received, through Miss Clara D. Noyes, the following announcement from the Secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners of New York:

"The nurses who are registered in New York need have no anxiety regarding re-registration. It is merely necessary for them to re-register here before beginning

to practice in this State the R.N. certificate which they now hold. It is not necessary to take out annual re-registration unless the nurse is actually practising in this State."

### YOUSSEUF KEMAL BEY EXPRESSES GRIEF IN MISS ALLEN'S DEATH

During a recent interview, Yousseuf Kemal Bey, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Great National Assembly, expressed to Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director, his deep grief and sorrow for the death of Miss Annie Allen. He said: "Not only myself but all the inhabitants of Angora, and the leaders of the Government as well, have mourned very much the death of Miss Allen who was considered a friend of the people of the country and highly esteemed by all."

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mrs. N. H. Austin (St. Louis, Mo.) who has been Inspector of Rations, Caucasus Branch, has returned to Constantinople.

Dr. C. D. Ussher, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and formerly Director of the Near East Relief at Erivan, is returning to America on furlough.

Mrs. Dorothy Sutton (Washington, D.C.) who has been Superintendent of Orphanage work, Erivan, has returned to Constantinople.

Miss Margaret W. Edwards, of the Aleppo Unit of the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief, is to be transferred to the Beirut Headquarters.

Miss Charlotte R. Willard of Marsovan sailed from New York, Feb. 15th, on the "Megali Hellas," and is due in Constantinople March 6th. With her come several Near East Relief workers.

Mr. W. C. Pearce, Associate General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, who is on the tourist steamer "Adriatic," expects to be in Constantinople March 10 to 12.

Miss Stella N. Loughridge, of Talas, has gone to Sivas to help out during the illness of Miss Theda Phelps, who is making good progress toward full recovery.

Births:—At Nicomedia on Feb. 8th, to Dr. and Mrs. Albert W. Dewey, a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

At Constantinople on Feb. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Fowle, a daughter, Helen Joy.

At Constantinople, on Feb. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Bristol, a son.

At Smyrna, on Feb. 18th, to Prof. and Mrs. Caleb W. Lawrence, their first daughter, and seventh child, Dorothy Nancy.



# Near East Relief

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Rue Mengen  Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

March 11, 18, 25, 1922

## HORRIBLE FAMINE CONDITIONS IN CAUCASUS AREA

*(Extracts from recent cables from Mr. E. A. Yarrow,  
Managing Director, N. E. R. Caucasus Branch)*

### 100 Dying Daily of Hunger

"Tiflis, March 2nd. E. A. Yarrow, F. A. Golder, and Lincoln Hutchinson completed survey famine conditions, Georgian Republic. They have left for Erivan to make similar survey famine conditions in Armenia where it is reported that one hundred are dying daily of hunger."

### Snowslides and Blizzards Hinder Famine Survey and N.E.R. Relief Workers

"Survey in famine districts, Georgia, hampered by terrific condition roads which prevented repeated attempts to reach interior villages by automobile. Throughout Georgia and Armenia railroad and highway traffic have been nearly at a standstill in past few days by blizzards and snowslides.

"Party American relief workers under Mr. S. E. Newman, of Middleton, Idaho, on way from Alexandropol to Tiflis were marooned thirty hours in box-car by snowslide necessitating shovelling train out of snow for distance several miles."

### Starving Peasants Entering Overcrowded Towns in Search of Food

"Tiflis, March 7th. Migrations starving peasants from villages, owing exhaustion of food supplies, are causing acute embarrassment in the overcrowded towns in search of food. Fifteen hundred arrived Alexandropol where Near East Relief is already feeding five thousand refugees and over twenty thousand orphans. Severe temperature and heavy snowfall threaten delay of spring farming."

### Wolves Attacking Helpless Villagers

"Snow is now six to nine feet deep in eastern districts where villagers have been terrified during past fortnight by incursions wolves. Two soldiers on outpost duty near Darachichan eaten by wolves after long battle. It is reported that five peasants lost lives near Alexandropol when band of wolves attacked village in search of food."

### Bread Riots in Alexandropol

"Tiflis, March 13th. Erivan famine situation increasingly serious past fortnight. Bread riots occurred Alexandropol

March 1st when all food shops were pillaged. Several varieties of currency including Russian, Georgian, and Armenian, practically valueless. Old clothes are now the most useful currency throughout Armenia."

## REFUGEE SHIP FROM NOVOROSSISK LANDS IN CONSTANTINOPLE WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER

The S. S. "Michael Archangelos", carrying 3500 Greek refugees from Novorossisk, landed in Constantinople early Wednesday morning, March 22nd, with no food or water on board. The 500 children and 3000 adults had been living on mixed sea and fresh water, with limited bread supply, for sixteen days. Many were ill. Two were dead.

Mr. Harry Stephopoula, of the Greek High Commission, and Mr. G. H. Dennis, of the Near East Relief, supplied emergency rations.

As soon as sufficient coal, water and food can be secured, the ship will be taken to Salonica for quarantine, after which the refugees will be sent to Kavala where some of the able-bodied will find work on tobacco farms.

These refugees state that there are 20,000 starving Greeks in Novorossisk waiting to follow them, and that twenty-five to thirty are dying daily from hunger.

## 2842 AMERICAN VISITORS IN CONSTANTINOPLE DURING PAST 30 DAYS

During the past month, Constantinople has seen the greatest number of tourists since pre-war times. The "Empress of Scotland" arrived February 23rd, with a party of 800; the "Coronia," March 6th, with over 300; the "George Washington" March 9th with 679; the "Carmania" March 11th with 363; and the "Empress of France" March 17th with 700.

The gaily lighted pleasure ships were a striking contrast in a harbor filled with the warships of every nation, and the prosperous looking tourists were thankfully welcomed by refugees who still had a few pieces of jewellery or handmade articles to sell.

The Near East Relief Boy Scout orphans were at the quay to welcome each ship, and all American organizations in Constantinople aided in showing the tourists the sights of this ancient city, overcrowded with its own population as well as sheltering 140,000 refugees.

Miss Emma Cushman, of the Near East Relief Orphanage at Boyadjikeuy, and Miss Emma Wood, of the Hospital for

Tubercular Children, Yedi Koule, served tea to a number of guests who were interested in the work. Many of the tourists who visited the orphanages and refugee camps stated that conditions were a revelation to them and that it was impossible at home to realize the vast need without seeing it. A number of donations were made on the ships for the various phases of American work in Turkey.

Each party reported splendid weather and a comfortable trip, giving much credit to the companies in charge of the tours—Raymond & Whitcomb, Thos. Cook & Sons, the American Express Co., and Frank C. Clark. One tourist stated that the sail up the Bosphorus at sunset to the Black Sea was worth the whole trip from the United States.

The Near East Relief was glad of the opportunity to show a little of the work which America has been doing for the children and refugees of the Near East.

### A DAY IN AN ARMENIAN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

By JOHN R. WOOD of Chicago,  
(Field Inspector of the Near East Relief,  
Alexandropol, Armenia.)

Although it was well past mid-March, I battled for two days with the stings and arrows of an outrageous Caucasian blizzard before I reached the mountain town of Bulli-bulak. Report of acute suffering from starvation had reached the Near East Relief headquarters in Alexandropol from this district, and I had been directed to push through by sleigh and see what could be done to relieve the situation, particularly among the children.

This winter's suffering in these mountain villages has been very acute. The mountaineers rely for their winter food on supplies of grain which they purchase in the valley towns. Last fall there was very little grain to be purchased, even in exchange for their excellent mountain sheep and goats, and the poor mountain people began the winter with no more than half their minimum requirements.

So hundreds of them have starved. I estimate that nearly twenty per cent of the population of these districts have died of starvation this winter. The mortality among the younger children has been frightful, although many of the wiser parents have contrived to send their children down into the valley villages in the hope that the Americans will find them and care for them until spring.

Scarcely had my sleigh started down the slope by which one approaches Bulli-bulak, than the mellow note of a mountain horn announced my arrival to the villagers. At least half of the 940 inhabitants came out from their huts to greet the stranger, first visitor for many weeks. It was a nondescript assembly which surrounded my sleigh, and their appearance left no doubt as to the crying need of relief. There were old men and women, obviously feeble from exposure and suffering; there were young men and women with faces as drawn and tired as those of the older folk; there were little children with approaching death written clearly on their emaciated faces.

The crowd surged around me. There was no explosive hurrah of welcome, but a half-coherent murmur of appeal, almost like a collective wail. I turned over my sleigh-load of supplies to the head man of the village with an order that they were to go to the most needy, with preference always for the women and children. There was a slender week's ration for 300 persons, and I left the distribution to the head-man and the priest, while I visited a few of the village houses to see what conditions were in the homes and to plan for further rations to be sent up the next week.

There are few comforts inside the houses. The walls are unadorned, the floor is of clay. One or two coarse Caucasian rugs are spread on the floor, and straw mattresses are the only beds. The only heat comes from a shallow hole in the center of the floor of the living room. This "fire-hole," as the mountaineers call it, is narrow at the top and wide at the base, and its sides are lined with stones, against which the flat bread is baked exactly as American children bake their mud pies. There is no chimney, and the acrid smoke fills the upper part of the room and obscures the rafters, where a collection of dried herbs and roots swing smokily back and forth.

I made a survey of conditions, and passed on to the hut of the head-man, where I completed arrangements for a further rationing of the women and children of his village.

### A LITTLE SCHOOL FOR THE ORTAKEUY CAMP CHILDREN, CONSTANTINOPLE

An interesting piece of volunteer work is being done for the children of Ortakeuy Camp, Constantinople. Miss Arzumanyan, an Armenian woman with some experience in teaching and kindergarten work, was very anxious to bring a little interest into the lives of the camp children who were not going to school. She was at that time taking a course in pedagogy at the Y.W.C.A., and asked Miss White to help her in getting in touch with the camp authorities. Miss White took the matter up with the Near East Relief, and permission was obtained to use a room in the Armenian National School at Ortakeuy.

In this room, Miss Arzumanyan has established her school of fifty children. A blackboard, pencils, and paper have been provided by the girl clubs of the Y.W.C.A. The benches are borrowed from the Armenian church every Monday morning and returned every Saturday night. Several volunteers from the Y.W.C.A. training classes give the children gym work and story-telling. The Near East Relief has provided charcoal to heat the little school, and oilcloth for the rough tables. The bright colored oilcloth is the delight of the children's hearts.

Altogether the little school is booming, and it gives us great pleasure to congratulate Miss Arzumanyan and the Y.W.C.A. on the splendid spirit which has overcome all difficulties and made these results possible.

C. WELLES  
General Relief Department

## SHOPS LOOTED

The month of March was inaugurated with a series of bread riots in Alexandropol, due to the refusal of the local merchants to accept the current depreciated currency. Practically all the bread shops were broken open and looted. The food situation throughout the Alexandropol district will be very serious for the next few months, and the scarcity of foodstuffs is complicated by the monetary situation. A half dozen different varieties of paper money are in circulation, and almost all equally valueless.

## A VISIT TO THE ARMENIAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE FOR BOYS, KADI-KEUY, CONSTANTINOPLE

100 orphan boys and 120 day pupils are enrolled at Kadi-Keuy. Five Armenian Catholic Fathers of the Mekhitarists of Venice, a branch of the Benedictines, are in charge of the orphanage and school.

The school is beautifully located on the Marmora. The buildings, which are given rent free to the Catholic Fathers by the Capuccini Monks of France, consist of a large central school and administration building, a good dormitory and gymnasium, and a small hospital building that was formerly the gatekeeper's lodge.

Upon our recent visit to the orphanage, we were first shown the attractive little chapel where daily services are held. From there we went to the gymnasium and watched the drills and formations of forty-five boy scout orphans. These boys made a fine appearance in their neat uniforms.

The boys in the orphanage have an unusual opportunity for good academic training under specialized teachers. An advantage of having day pupils in the school is that the orphans have the chance of coming in close contact with boys of the same age living in regular homes under normal conditions.

The dormitories are located in a separate building which is kept immaculately clean. Each boy has his own bed and toilet articles. In the kitchen we found several boys at work helping the cook prepare the mid-day meal. A good quality of bread is served. Twice a week the boys have meat and once a week fish. Tea, bread and olives is the standard breakfast.

In the little hospital, we found one sick boy. Two others were being cared for at the Armenian Hospital at Yedi Koule. In return for the privilege of conducting a clinic in the hospital building, the Armenian Red Cross at Kadi-Keuy gives the daily services of a Red Cross doctor to the orphanage free of charge and also provides free medicines.

Thirty-two boys are apprenticed out in Stamboul to learn various trades. They go back and forth on the ferry boat and take their lunch with them from the orphanage. Within the last four months, sixteen boys have been discharged as

self-supporting. It is the special work of one of the Fathers to keep in touch with the discharged boys and give them any advice or assistance that seems necessary.

There is plenty of space at Kadi-Keuy orphanage to accommodate 100 more boys if money could be found to pay for their food. In an institution as well run as the Kadi-Keuy Catholic Orphanage, it seems a pity to allow the space to remain unoccupied.

GLEE HASTINGS  
Orphanage Department

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS FROM KAZACHI POST NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE, ALEXANDROPOL

Mr. F. P. Freeman, of Orange, N. J., the Superintendent of Agricultural work in the Alexandropol Area, has spent the past few weeks in Erivan where he is installing a system of gardens for refugees.

Exhibitions of native Armenian and Georgian folk dances were an interesting feature of a reception given by the American personnel on March 4th to the native personnel of the Kazachi Post orphanage. The official hostess was Miss Elizabeth Gillespie of Detroit, Chief Nurse of the Kazachi Hospital.

Mr. Roy Davis, of Monticello, Ark., the Superintendent of Education, reports that nearly 2,000 girls are now enrolled in the Industrial School. There are 500 girls enrolled in the night schools.

Mr. F. B. Applebee, of New York, the Regulating Officer at Alexandropol, has spent the past fortnight in supervising the installation of a new accounting system at Seversky Trachoma Orphanage.

Miss Grace Blackwell, of Hamilton Square, N. J., is a recent addition to the nursing staff of Kazachi Hospital. Miss Blackwell is a veteran in Near East work, having spent the past year at Samsoun in charge of the Samsoun Near East Relief Hospital.

The first successful attempt to climb to the top of Mount Alagos, near Alexandropol, has just been accomplished by two members of the Near East Relief, R. H. Anderson, of Middleton, Conn., and Mr. Roy Davis, of Monticello, Ark. Mt. Alagos is 13,500 feet in height, ranking with Mt. Blanc and other European peaks in altitude and difficulty of ascent. The two Americans made their way nearly to the snow line on American army mules, and finished the ascent by nine hours hard climbing.

## ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN BEIRUT

(Extract from letter of Mr. H. B. McAfee, Managing Director, N.E.R., Beirut)

Beirut is again dotted with refugee camps. Five hundred Armenian refugees are living in the caves along the seashore

which are mostly unfit for human habitation. Fourteen hundred are living in what we call "the tent camp" and "the Greek Church camp". Scattered in the territory beyond, in various kinds of shelter, private tents, sheds, and wrecked houses, are more than two thousand, while in Beirut proper there are over one thousand. Along the seacoast in the fifty miles from Sidon to Mameltein, we now have over seven thousand, and this does not include the hundreds who have gone up into the Lebanon villages not far from Beirut.

With the depressed state of business, it seems too much to hope that these people can be absorbed into the industrial life of this limited community in the near future.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Dustan, Charlotte A. R., Dorchester, Mass., Secretary. With A. R. C., France; assigned to work in Caucasus Area.  
Marlin, Anne M., Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary. Secretarial and Accounting work, Europe, since 1918; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Clark, Charles Robinson, Dundee, N. Y., Accountant. Ordinance Dept., Washington, 1918-1919; Auditor for War Department, 1920-21; Auditor, A. R. C. Commission to Western Russia and Baltic States; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Clark, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Relief worker. Formerly in relief work in Russia; speaks German, French, Russian; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Evans, Dr. John H., Norwich, Conn., Surgeon. Graduate Columbia P. and S., Class, 1902, four years' experience in surgery in the U. S. Army; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Evans, Mrs. John H., Norwich, Conn. Experience in nursing and teaching; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Hardcastle, Miss Ella Jane, Cleveland, Ohio. Photographic work. Graduate Sothern Photo School; with National Board Y.W.C.A. three years as photographer.

Archer, Laird W., Wichita, Kansas. Publicity work. Newspaper and editorial experience; with Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, 12 years; formerly Deputy Senior Officer, War Work Council, Y.M.C.A., Greece.

Archer, Mrs. Laird W., Wichita, Kansas. Secretarial work. Cook, William Edwards, Independence, Iowa. Warehouse and Supply work. Director American Red Cross Warehouse, Paris, three years; assigned Caucasus Area.

Denniston, Martha Durand, Chicago, Ill. Work with children, American Red Cross; volunteer worker paying own expenses; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Van Coover, Jeanne, Relief worker; Director Popular Health Instruction, League of Red Cross Societies. Geneva, 1920-21; assigned to Caucasus Area.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

On Tuesday, March 14th, a dance was given at the Near East Relief personnel house to announce the engagement of Miss Beatrice Johnston to Captain William R. Brazier of the British Army.

Mr. P. N. Prins, of Holland, Mich., left Constantinople, March 6th, for work with the Sivas Unit, Anatolia Area.

Miss Bernice Everett, of Wollaston, Mass., sailed March 13th on the tourist ship "Carmania." Miss Everett, who has spent three years with the Near East Relief, is returning to the United States via Egypt.

Miss Gertrude Anthony and Mrs. A. Burt, of Berkeley, Cal., returned to Constantinople March 10th from a leave of absence in the United States. Miss Anthony is returning to her work in Marsovan, and Mrs. Burt is resuming her former work in connection with the large boys' orphanage at Kooileli.

Miss Constance Sheltman, of Louisville, Ky., Director of the Industrial Department of the Near East Relief, Constantinople, left for Ismid, March 23rd, in connection with industrial work for Miss Holt's orphans.

Miss A. H. Chickering, of Worcester, Mass., returned from a vacation in Italy and Vienna, March 20th, and is awaiting assignment in Constantinople.

Dr. W. C. Pearce, Associate General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, stopped a few days in Constantinople while on his world trip concerning Sunday School work. Dr. Pearce visited a number of the Near East Relief orphanages and refugee camps.

Miss Anne M. Marlin, of Pittsburg and Miss Charlotte A. R. Dustan, of Dorchester, Mass., arrived in Constantinople from Paris, March 7th, and sailed March 9th for the Caucasus Area.

Dr. J. K. Marden, Miss Martha D. Denniston, of Chicago Ill., Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Clark, of Dundee, N. Y., Miss J. Van Coover, Mr. W. E. Cook of Independence, Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Evans, of Norwich, Conn., sailed March 24th for the Caucasus Area.

Mr. John R. Wood, who has been connected with the Near East Relief in the Caucasus Area, has returned to Constantinople.

Miss Fanny Noyes of Oberlin, Ohio, arrived in Constantinople from Brousa, March 23rd, and will leave shortly for Marsovan where she formerly was connected with the work.

Miss Lisa Todd, of New York City, who has been connected with the Case Committee of the Near East Relief, left March 18th for Paris.



# Near East Relief

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Rue Mengéné Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

April 1, 1922

## CONDITIONS IN THE FAMINE AREA OF THE CAUCASUS

*(Extracts from latest cablegrams)*

Tiflis, March 14th. "With gradual break up winter in mountain villages of Central Armenia, Near East Relief investigators revealed terrible starvation conditions, especially among refugees and orphan children.

### Report of K. A. Downer Concerning 20 Mountain Villages

K. A. Downer, of Kingston, N.Y., just returned from five day horseback visit to twenty mountain villages, with population about twenty-five thousand, says: 'Foodstocks through district exhausted. Bread is being made of substitutes having no food value causing critical health conditions, prevailing diseases being gastric and intestinal troubles due to malnutrition. There is almost universal trachoma and large percentage of scabies, favus, and similar diseases which accompany food shortage.

### One-fourth of Adult Population Incapacitated

"One-fourth of adult population is completely incapacitated and bedridden from starvation. Only one in fifty of remainder could pass as normal under ordinary medical examination.

### Ten Children Dying Weekly in Small Village

"In villages visited there were one thousand five hundred orphans who should be removed immediately if they are to live. Even small villages have weekly death list of ten children. In many villages all children have lost their hair during winter owing to deficiency of food. At village of Mahmoudchok, I visited family which consisted fifteen persons one month ago—now only three remain.

### Without Seed, Fate is Sealed

"Time for spring sowing is now rapidly approaching and no seed yet in sight anywhere. Hope is expressed that Armenian Government will be able to obtain supplies—particularly barley. 'Without seed our fate is sealed,' said headman of one of the largest villages."

## MISS MABELLE PHILLIPS SHELTERS 568 NEW CHILDREN IN ONE MONTH

Djelal-Oghli, Caucasus Area, March 15th. We are suffering from "growing pains" in Djelal-Oghli. Our family has increased 33 % in one month. In February we had 1114 children. March finds us with 1682. We need buildings, beds, tables, benches, and good help. We are also helping 194 children whose mothers cannot find work.

### Buildings Crammed with Children

A building which we hoped to use as a school is being used temporarily as an entrance house where large groups of boys arriving from other districts are kept for ten days. Another new building in the Stepanian barracks has been taken over by this department and here all new children are bathed, clothed, treated for scabies, and vaccinated before being accepted into the regular orphanages. At present there is too large a group in each of these buildings owing to the fact that the orphanages for the girls and the kindergarten are already so crowded that more children can scarcely be crammed into them. A new kindergarten will relieve the whole situation.

Enteritis cases in our hospital have increased from ten in January to thirty-one in February, following exactly the proportion of admissions. Nine children have died in the hospital during the month—all of them being recently admitted from the refugee barracks.

### Children Beg to Learn English

On March 1st there were 1174 children registered in 34 classes. The children beg for English lessons. They have offered to do without a portion of their food if we can only procure an English teacher. A new school building has been completed but cannot be turned over at present to the department because of the need for a detention house for new boys.

MABELLE C. PHILLIPS  
Orphanage Department, Djelal-Oghli

## THE HIGHEST ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD

Five thousand feet above the sea level, surrounded by snowcapped peaks, is the little town of Zahleh, where one of the Near East Relief orphanages is situated. Mr. Shehadi Shehadi, of Providence, R. I., an honorary member of the

Class of 1892, Brown University, is in charge of this orphanage up among the clouds.

In 1914, one month before the declaration of war, Mr. Shehadi, a successful business man of Providence, returned to his native mountain town. The war brought harrowing conditions to the Lebanon mountain people, and Mr. Shehadi remained to help.

In 1915, the locusts came to this region and ate up everything green—even the olive leaves. An epidemic of typhus set in, and many died from this disease as well as starvation. Mr. Paul Erdman and Mr. Shehadi worked among the people and gathered together the orphans of the neighborhood. With funds from America, sent through the Near East Relief, Mr. Shehadi has made an orphanage home for these children.

The need for relief work spread far across the mountain plain which is located between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountains, even to the ancient city of Balbek. To give men work, Mr. Shehadi spent some of the relief funds in paying for the paving of the muddy streets of the town with stones. Today Zahleh streets are white and clean with the small even stones carried from the mountain quarry and placed by the men who had no work.

Mr. Shehadi now devotes the greater part of his time in running a very up-to-date Near East Relief orphanage. The boys wear the Boy Scout uniform with the white star of the Near East Relief on the sleeve. They have a baseball team—the "Lebanon Blues and Reds." Early in the morning in the clear mountain air, they are given drills and exercises by an athletic director. This ends with a tooth brush drill when all the children clean their teeth. The wholesome food, the fresh mountain air, and the exercises, are producing a splendid bunch of boys and girls.

Daily Mr. Shehadi makes a personal inspection of his orphanage, tastes the food which is being prepared for the children, manages the finances, and plans the studies and industrial work. There is a spirit of happiness and friendliness in this orphanage which makes a visit a pleasure. Mr. Shehadi's son, a boy of sixteen, born in the United States, wishes to return to Providence, but he states his father will never wish to leave his orphans. Mr. Shehadi has realized his ambition of bringing American ideas and ideals to these children of the Lebanon mountains.

Mr. H. B. McAfee, the Director of the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief, is very proud of this orphanage of the Beirut Area at the top of the mountains.

#### THE THANKS OF 22 VILLAGES OF THE CAUCASUS FAMINE REGION

The following letter of thanks was received by the Near East Relief from the people of 22 villages in the neighborhood of Alexandropol:

"We the representatives of 22 villages of Akbaba, in the neighborhood of Alexandropol, on behalf of our people, express our deepest gratitude and thanks to Americans and the Near East Relief who so liberally help our poor and nak-

ed people in their agony of starvation. We express our unbounded thanks to Captain G. E. Smith and his co-workers."

#### 21 OUNCES OF BREAD PER DAY THE WAGE FOR BUILDERS AT DJELAL-OGHLI

It is necessary to prepare new buildings for the growing Near East Relief orphanage at Djelal-Oghli, and carpenters and tinsmiths are busily at work. Food is worth more than money in this famine stricken region, and 21 ounces of bread is the wage per day for a builder. As the food supply is limited, wages cannot be raised. There are no strikes for higher pay as bread is a matter of life and death. The builders are thankful for the opportunity of earning a bread ration daily or receiving a garment from the Near East Relief old clothes bag.

Mr. R. M. Davidson, of Ashland, Ky., is the Superintendent of General Relief, and is in charge of employment at Djelal-Oghli.

The children and the sick receive the first consideration in the distribution of the limited Near East Relief food supplies for refugees.

#### ARMENIANS OF BAGDAD SEND AID FOR FAMINE STRICKEN ARMENIANS OF CAUCASUS AREA

The Armenian "Massis" Fine Arts Association of Bagdad held a cinema concert for the purpose of raising money for the aid of the starving Armenians in the Caucasus Area. The net proceeds of the concert amounted to 385 pounds sterling. This money has been sent through the Ottoman Bank to the Near East Relief, Constantinople, "for Armenian famine stricken people."

#### FROM FINDING A RELATIVE TO CHOOSING A BRIDE

Miss Juliette C. Willing, of New York City, is in charge of the Inquiry and Relief Department of the Constantinople Headquarters of the Near East Relief. This Department has been the means of finding and aiding many lost relatives in the interior of Turkey for members of the family living in the United States or in other parts of the Near East.

An inquiry comes through the New York office from a son in America who has not heard from his mother for perhaps five years. He does not know whether she is alive or dead. He knows only that five years ago she was living in her little native village near the Black Sea. His letters have remained unanswered since that date. Miss Willing sends the request to the Near East Relief Director in the region of the village, asking him to search. In many cases the mother has been found—usually far away from her little village but friends tell where they heard from her last, and gradually she is traced.

Often the mother cannot write, she has lost her son's address during the war, and his letters have not reached her. The joy which a letter from the son in America brings the mother is well worth the trouble of searching. A check through the Individual Remittance Department usually follows, and in many instances passage money to America has been sent.

On March 13th, the mail from Harpoot, our farthest interior station, arrived with 117 replies to inquiries in America and Turkey. The replies were dated December 9th—a long time to wait for an answer but well worth waiting when in many cases it is the first message in five years from a lost member of the family.

Recently an Armenian mother, a refugee in Beirut, Mrs. Andonian, inquired for her son, Gulbenk, who had been attending the Trades School in Tarsus. He had left at the time of the evacuation and she had not heard from him. Miss Willing inquired through the Armenian Central Committee and found that the boy was safe in Miss Cushman's Near East Relief orphanage on the Bosphorus.

The work of the Inquiry and Relief Department varies from searching for a mother or sister to choosing a bride for a man in America—from buying the travelling clothes of a child to join a father in America to the writing of letters concerning the allotments of sons who fought in the American Army.

#### ROBBERY AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE, NEAR TREBIZOND

The following appeal was made to Mr. James Crutcher, the Director of the Near East Relief, Trebizond, by the Monks of the Monastery of St. George, near Gumush Khané:

"An event happened on the midnight of the 5th of January, 1922, which stirred the Government and the people around us. A band of robbers entered our monastery by ruining the wall. They threatened us all by daggers and rifles, and assembled us in one room. Then they plundered our clothings and mattresses and took from us all the money and foodstuffs we had. Four of us were wounded. Two of us are cured, one is badly wounded, and the fourth is mortally wounded. The Government authorities at once took the necessary steps and after four to five days three of the robbers were arrested but our valuables were not secured.

"We therefore beg that the Near East Relief, which does not distinguish religion or race, will aid us temporarily with clothing at this trying time.

THE ARCH-MONK, AMBROSIOUS."

Mr. Crutcher made a donation from the Near East Relief to the Monastery in reply to the appeal.

#### 20 % CHILDREN OF TWO REFUGEE CAMPS HAVE TRACHOMA

During the month of February, all refugees in the Haskeyu and Psamatia refugee camps, Constantinople, were

examined for trachoma. The following report has been made:

In the Haskeyu camp 20% of the children are suffering from this eye disease, but only 8% of the adults. In the Psamatia camp 20% of both adults and children have trachoma.

The trachoma clinics of the Near East Relief are treating those refugees suffering from trachoma, conjunctivitis, and blepharitis. Very bad cases of trachoma, which have not responded to many months of treatment with copper sulphate rubs, are being sent to the American Hospital, Constantinople, for operation.

ISABEL T. NORKIEWICZ,  
Medical Department, Near East Relief

#### SEVERSKY BARRACKS TRACHOMA ORPHANAGE NOTES

*Alexandropol, March 10th.* The total number of children in the Seversky buildings on March 1st was 2427. Each child receives a daily eye treatment for trachoma. The school attendance is now about 75 percent of the total enrollment, these being the group of children who are considered in proper physical condition for regular school work. Actual hospital cases average about 240.

Construction work on incomplete buildings is going forward satisfactorily despite the severe weather conditions. Another boys' dormitory is about half finished, the new laundry has been started, and a small additional personnel house will be ready about April 1. A blacksmithing shop, to be used in connection with the industrial training department, will be completed early in the spring.

American visitors at Seversky during the past few days included Miss Katherine Pellow, of Detroit, Mich., Mr. Thomas Mills, of New York City, Dr. Mabel E. Eliot, of Lake Worth, Florida, and Mr. C. D. Morris, of Olean, N.Y.

Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director-General of the Caucasus, spent a day at Seversky during his recent trip on inspection into Armenia. He was accompanied by two representatives of the American Relief Administration, Professor F. A. Goeder of Leland Stanford University and Professor Lincoln Hutchinson of the University of California. The latter were particularly interested in the rationing system in use at Seversky.

Dr. R. T. Uhls, of Kansas City, Director of the Seversky Hospital, is planning to spend two months this summer in Germany in the graduate study of trachoma and other eye diseases.

Miss Nina Brailovskaya, a young Russian woman attached to the headquarters staff of the Seversky Hospital, has completed a series of watercolor drawings showing the various typical stages of trachoma. The sketches were produced under the supervision of Dr. R. T. Uhls and will be published in America as a contribution to the scientific study of trachoma.

Mr. Charles S. Hoelzle, of Bergenfield, N. J., who came to the Near East Relief a few weeks ago after a long experience with the American Red Cross in Poland, has been

placed in charge of all construction work at Seversky, replacing Mr. R. H. Anderson, of Middleton, Conn., who has been assigned to the rapidly increasing work of supplies and transportation.

### NEAR EAST RELIEF PERSONNEL DRIFTING TWO DAYS ON SEA OF MARMORA

Miss Isabel Norkewitz (Shenandoah, Pa.), Miss Gertrude Anthony (Berkeley, Cal.), of the Near East Relief, with Miss Reed and Miss Sanderson of the Y.W.C.A., while recently returning from Brousa, drifted two days on the Sea of Marmora in the Greek ship "Georgios".

The small ship left Moudania harbour with the expectations of reaching Constantinople in four hours but when well out at sea the engine failed to function. Sails were hoisted, and the ship finally sailed and drifted to Dog Island where it remained until the wind changed enough to carry the boat nearer the shores of Stamboul. The life boat was then lowered and two of the crew went ashore to secure aid. A tug was sent from Galata which towed the "Georgios" to the Galata Quay.

Owing to the usual short trip between Brousa and Constantinople, there was little food or water on board.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

The following new personnel arrived today, Saturday, April 1, on the "Themistocles":

Clarke, Miss Mabel, (New York City); Red Cross nurse; graduate of St. Luke's Training School, New York City; 2 years with the A.E.F. in France.

McCreery, Mrs. Betty, (New York City); Red Cross Nurse; graduate of St. Luke's Training School, New York City; work with the Charity Organization Society, New York City.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Anatolian Area, Mr. George H. Dennis, of Halowell, Maine, and Mr. L. J. Richards, of New York City, left Friday for Brousa concerning the work of that Unit.

Mr. B. F. Plimpton (Hollis, N.Y.), who has been Director for nearly one year of the Cesarea Unit of the Near East Relief in the interior of Anatolia, is on his way to Constantinople.

Dr. Ruth Parmelee (Boston, Mass.), Miss Isabelle Harley

(Pawtucket, R. I.), Miss Elizabeth. L. Morgan (Wilkesbarre, Pa.), Miss Rebecca Parker (Pomerania, N. J.), and Mr. George L. Garside (Passaic, N. J.), who left the Harpoot Unit via Aleppo, have reached Beirut. They are returning to Constantinople.

Miss Constance Sheltman (Louisville, Ky.), Director of the Industrial Department of the Constantinople Unit, returned from Ismid, March 25th, Miss Sheltman installed a weaving department, under the charge of an experienced weaver, in Miss Holt's Near East Relief Orphanage, Ismid.

Miss Mary Broadhead (Kingston, Pa.), who spent two years with the Near East Relief in the Anatolia and Caucasus Areas, spoke recently at a Near East Relief meeting in Kingston, Pa. Dr. Blanche Norton, formerly in charge of medical work at Trebizond and Kerasund, was the lecturer.

Mr. J. W. Van Wert (Fenton, Mich.), of Kasache Post District, Alexandropol, is recovering from a very serious illness. Dr. R. P. Blythe (Cranford, N.J.) was the doctor in charge.

Mrs. S. E. Newman (Middleton, Idaho) of Djelal-Oghli, Caucasus Area, is recovering from an operation for abscess. Mrs. Newman was in Tiflis when the operation became necessary and it took place at the Tiflis hospital.

Mrs. Emily Block, of Tarsns, who was for over two years a member of the Near East Relief, has been sick with smallpox.

Miss A. H. Chickering (Worcester, Mass.) has returned temporarily to Samsoun. After completing her work at the Samsoun Unit, Miss Chickering will be connected with the Finance Department, Constantinople.

Born at St. Pauls, N.C., March 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Hester, a daughter, Virginia. Mrs. Hester is a daughter of Dr. J. P. MacNaughton of Constantinople, and sister of Miss Janet MacNaughton of the Near East Relief.

Miss Mae Shenck (Buffalo, N.Y.) and Miss Katherine Gillespie (New Rochelle, N.Y.) have sailed from New York for Constantinople.

President M. M. Patrick, LL.D., of Constantinople College, left for America on March 27th, to help in a financial campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pritchard of Robert College are leaving April 1st for America.

Under the auspices of the Civic Welfare League of Constantinople, a special entertainment was given on March 29th in the Magic Cinema, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the opening of a Home for Rescued Girls.

Rev. E. C. Partridge and Dr. C. E. Clark of Sivas reached Constantinople March 4th, coming from America via England.



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Caris E. Mills, Editor

April 8, 1922

## AN APPEAL FROM THE HEADMAN AND PRIEST OF ONE SMALL ARMENIAN VILLAGE

A letter was handed to a representative of the Near East Relief, while on an inspection tour in an Armenian mountain village, signed by the priest and headman, appealing that the Near East Relief do something at once for the orphans of the small community. The letter read as follows:

"Two weeks ago our village had 300 destitute orphan children. There are now left only 270 as thirty have died of hunger. If it is in your power, will you take immediately 100 of these children? They are absolutely destitute, and our village is without any resource to assist them. If some outside aid is not extended at once, they will soon all be dead.

Z. ELBAGIAN, Headman,  
E. ARUTCHIAN, Priest."

The above appeal is but one of hundreds received by the Near East Relief in the famine area.

## MEETING STARVATION FACE TO FACE

(Extract from a report of K. A. Downer, of Kingston, N. Y.)

*Alexandropol, March 26th.* The agony of famine is felt today acutely in the remotest corners of Armenia — more acutely, perhaps, than in other provinces of Caucasian Russia. Armenia has never been able to grow enough grain for herself. A considerable part of her yearly food supply has always come from the granary of Southern Russia. Today instead of grain from Southern Russia, refugees are travelling southward in search of food.

## Without Implements for Farm Work

I have just completed a trip through the Russian administrative district lying northwest of the city of Alexandropol. The district contains 36 villages with a population of about 50,000 of whom 25 percent are refugees. Only a small part of the district is good farm land, and the present population is much too large for the agricultural resources — even if the farmers had seed to plant. Agricultural implements and farm animals have been taken away on a large scale, leaving the peasants in a hopeless position to work their farms.

## A Plea for Barley Seed

The normal agricultural products of this mountain district are principally barley, carrots, onions, oats, flax and honey. The peasant mind is fixed principally on barley as the staple crop, and there is a great anxiety everywhere regarding the supply of seed-barley for the spring planting.

The 25 percent refugee population of the villages is a heavy factor in the adverse food situation. Moreover this refugee population is continually increasing. Health conditions are of course a serious factor. There is one government hospital in this district with a capacity of 20 beds, but health conditions are so low that there is no attempt made to take serious cases to the hospital for treatment. The 20 beds are constantly filled but are only a drop in the bucket in the handling of the epidemics caused by malnutrition.

## Food is the Only Remedy

There is no remedy for the prevailing diseases except food. There are large numbers of orphan children in all the villages. In some cases little families of orphan children live alone and gain a precarious living by begging to sustain life. At the present time in this region there are at least 1500 orphan children who ought to be removed from the district if they are to live and grow up into normal beings.

## Struggle too Great for Orphans

The lot of the children throughout the district is critical. Most of the orphans cannot hope to last out in the struggle for existence during the next three months. At the present time the Near East Relief is supplying a large quantity of rations in this district, but the distribution has been subject to the usual difficulties of transportation.

## SKETCHES IN AN ARMENIAN KINDERGARTEN

By NINA BRAILOVSKYA

Nina Brailovskya, a talented young Russian girl, has been for the past nine months the chief interpreter of the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage in Alexandropol, Armenia. In this American Institution, the largest children's trachoma hospital in the world, she has had an unusual opportunity to observe the various types of orphans whom the Near East Relief is helping in Armenia.

Will you spend an afternoon with me among the Armenian children in the orphan city at Seversky, Armenia?

It is a long way to travel, even in imagination, but your money has travelled there already; your Near East contribution of six months or so ago has already reached Armenia and has made possible the Seversky school.

#### **Orphans Attend School in the Barracks of the Czar's Hussars**

There are now fifteen hundred Armenian children in our school at Seversky. I have been with them since the beginning of the school and have come to love them very much—in spite of the fact that they are of a very different nationality from mine. Yet they are not very different from Russian children or even American children. Probably childhood is very much the same the world over.

Our school building is a big old stone building formerly the barracks for a thousand of the Czar's Hussars. It is a cold building and bare of furnishings. The school children have no desks or benches. Until desks and benches can be provided, they sit on mattresses of straw spread on the cold stone floor while the teacher stands in front of the class and teaches the lesson.

#### **The Adding Machine of Armenia**

The arithmetic class is assembled around a small stove in a rather cold corner of one of the larger rooms. No text book is used because books are very scarce in Armenia since the war. Arithmetic is taught with a large "abacus" on which the children learn to do addition, subtraction and even multiplication and division, with surprising rapidity. The "abacus," which is probably regarded in America as a mere toy, is used all over the Near East by merchants and tradespeople. It is the national adding machine of Armenia.

#### **American Spools make an "Abacus" for the Orphanage**

We were unable to purchase even one "abacus" for use in our Seversky school, so we had to make one of our own. Instead of little red balls for the "counters," we used American spools, carefully saved by the workers in our sewing rooms. Painted red and black, and suspended upon stout steel wire in a wooden frame, these spools make an imposing appearance in our classrooms.

#### **Ravellings used for Thread in the Sewing Room**

There is a sewing class in another corner of the big Arithmetic Room. Here some of the children sit on a broad window ledge, dangling their feet half way to the floor as they knit or sew. Other children are winding thread which is made by unravelling the fibres carefully saved from every waste piece of cloth. Thread is very precious in this country. While we get a good deal of spooled thread from America, we need more than we obtain, and the children learn economy by making their own thread from the ravellings.

The little round stoves in the various rooms are always the centres of interesting groups of children. Each stove is topped by a pitcher of water which helps to keep the air of the school rooms moist and warm.

#### **30 Teachers and 1500 Children**

There are thirty native teachers, and the classes average about fifty children each. Most of the children are very young and the kindergarten classes are crowded. For the younger children there are games and songs, interspersed with industrial training and classes in simple arithmetic and languages.

#### **AMERICAN TOURISTS VISIT ORPHANAGES OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF**

The orphanages located on the European side of the Bosphorus, and not too far removed from the regular sight-seeing routes, have been delighted this last month to receive visits of inspection from a number of the American tourists who have come to Constantinople. The visitors have been pleased with the condition of the orphanage children and surprised at the scope of the orphanage work in Constantinople.

Industrial training, which will lead eventually to self-support, has been the phase of the work which has most appealed to our practical-minded countrymen. The tourists came from every part of the United States, representing the most varied interests, and we were delighted to have the opportunity of showing them some of the orphanages.

#### **THE HOME FOR BEGGAR CHILDREN, BESHIKTASH**

The Near East Relief is cooperating with the Greek Central Committee in supporting a small home in Beshiktash, Constantinople, for beggar children. Fifty children who were formerly on the streets of Constantinople are now in this comfortable home, attending school and learning industrial work.

This home changes a child so completely that a photograph taken upon entering has little resemblance to the child after a few months in the orphanage. Two children who were a short time ago beggars near the Galata Bridge, dressed in dirty ragged garments, their hair matted about their heads, have been transformed into two neatly dressed attractive children, very much interested in their industrial work. The children do the housework of the institution.

#### **FOR THE INFORMATION OF AMERICAN NURSES IN THE NEAR EAST RELIEF**

The following letter has been received from Miss Helen Scott Hay, Director of Nursing Service in Europe:

"Hereafter it is urged that the nurses released from your field dispose of their equipment in your unit. The Paris and New York offices have no longer the means or the wish to collect and dispose of such material. In this connection it should be emphasized that special marks of identification,

such as Red Cross buttons or other insignia, be removed before the articles are given away. It is also of the utmost importance that *the capes be dyed entirely or that the red lining and red cross be removed and disposed of separately from the outside of the cape.*"

On release of American Red Cross nurses from the Near East Relief, I shall be glad to receive articles of nurse's equipment. Such articles are often requested by nurses entering the interior on a second term of service.

EMMA M. WOOD  
Chief Nurse, Near East Relief

### THE JANE A. DELANO MEMORIAL FUND

The American nurses of the Near East Relief will be pleased to note that the total amount of monies collected for the Jane A. Delano Memorial Fund in Europe is as follows:

|   |   |           |
|---|---|-----------|
| American Nurses of the Near East Relief |   | \$ 73.50  |
| "                                       | " " Army of Occupation, Cobleuz                   | 46.00     |
| "                                       | " " Albania and Montenegro                        | 77.70     |
| "                                       | " " Austria                                       | 10.00     |
| "                                       | " " Baltics, including Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania | 21.00     |
| "                                       | " " Czecho-Slovakia                               | 123.48    |
| "                                       | " " Constantinople, American Hospital             | 21.00     |
| "                                       | " " Greece  | 13.20     |
| "                                       | " " Paris Headquarters                            | 79.68     |
| "                                       | " " Poland  | 131.00    |
| "                                       | " " Roumania                                      | 19.54     |
| "                                       | " " Serbian Child Welfare Assoc.                  | 32.00     |
| Total                                   |   | \$ 648.10 |

EMMA M. WOOD  
Chief Nurse, Near East Relief

### AN INSPECTION TOUR TO FAMINE STRICKEN ARMENIAN MOUNTAIN VILLAGES

(Extracts from report of John R. Wood)

We pushed on our way, always with the spires of Kazachi and the towers of Alexandropol visible, and presently saw lying in the hollow at the farther end of the mountain plateau, a little village. This was Ohgulya, a tiny place far up in the mountains, with a population of two hundred and eighty nine.

The village people came out to meet us and surged around our sleigh—knowing that we brought them food. They had the look of absolute despair upon their faces. We gave what supplies we could bring with us to the headman or village chief. A wild shout went up when the people saw the food—too little to last long when divided but still a little food until additional supplies could come.

We proceeded to the next village and reached it as the twilight was deepening. The population again gathered

around us and their faces appeared weird and witchlike in the dim light. They were fierce, wild-looking, unkempt, appearing to have no trace of civilization, but were, notwithstanding, very simple and kind of heart. In this village we spent the night at the home of the headman.

In the morning the features of the little village revealed themselves. There were just a bunch of brown huts on the side of the hill. We visited several of the little homes in our tour of the village. How shall I describe the pitiable surroundings of those people. There were little children—merely shadows—hollow cheeked and eyes bespeaking hopeless misery. Little groups stood at rude doorways and awaited my passing, imploring help in the name of God. I cannot tell you half of what I saw because no words can describe the misery of that assembly.

As I passed along, they thronged around, their emaciated bodies showing through the rags they wore. When I told them I was on an inspection tour to report their needs and send them food, they clung to me in sheer gratitude, thanking America, kissing my hands, and even my boots.

Five versts from the latter place, tucked as it were in the mountain side, lies the little hamlet of Moc Arajoh, having a population of five hundred. Near East supplies are being distributed at this village. Refugees are arriving constantly, bringing tales of horror of the sections which the Near East Relief cannot reach. The question of transportation is one of the greatest difficulties—the roads for many months being almost impassable on account of the snow.

From Moc Arajoh the way led over hill and down dale, always through the deep snow. Sometimes the horses sank into drifts so deep that we thought we would be forced to shoot and abandon them. We now had ten mounted and three sleighs as is the customary mode of travelling in these snowy wilds on account of wolves. At last through the glasses we glimpsed Arachanta which seen by the naked eye might have been taken for a clump of rocks upon the hillside. This village is seven versts removed from Moc Arajoh and is set in scenery that is awe inspiring.

As was customary in all the villages passed, the inhabitants came to the doorway of the house in which we rested as soon as the news of our arrival had been spread. The people thronged into the house in such numbers that the owner put a guard at the door to keep some kind of order. To describe these people would be merely repeating what we had seen in the other villages. My imagination carried me back to the gay lighted restaurants of the cities at home, and it was hard to realize that the other half of the world lived as these people standing shivering about me.

The road from Arachanta led now through the tractless snow and travelling was very slow as the path had to be sounded preparatory to further progress—both for sleighs and horses. Our way took us high into the mountains to the village of Tashcopri (the village of the pass), a village apparently destitute of houses, the living quarters being underground. We entered a kind of trench through the blinding snow and proceeded through a low doorway. We came to a veritable mass of rooms where live both human beings

and horses. In this prisonlike place we lived two days on account of the wind and snowstorm. On the day of our arrival there was one death in this village from hunger and exposure while on the second no less than four people were found dead in one house.

When the storm abated, we started on our homeward trip to arrange for additional supplies for these villages. The travelling was difficult and the horses stumbled about in the snow. It was with a sigh of relief that we saw the huts of Arachanta village. After passing this village we came upon three wolves fighting over the body of a horse which had fallen in the snow. A revolver shot sent them upon their way.

This is a short outline of our trip to the little mountain villages. I cannot put too much stress on the great need of food and clothing. The Near East Relief is doing its utmost to send supplies far up into the mountains to these starving people.

### THE AMERICAN SAILORS VISIT THE ORPHANS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES

A group of American sailors went sightseeing in the orphanages one day last week. They first visited the Himsey Etphal Turkish Orphanage. The next stop was at the Greek Trachoma Orphanage where the children danced some rhythmic Greek folk-dances, singing their own accompaniments.

At the Armenian Red Cross Nursery, the big sailor boys joined some of the little children in the yard flying kites—bits of newspapers tied to string. A little fellow "spoke a piece" in Armenian which brought loud applause because of the facial animation and funny little gestures of the youthful actor. Upstairs in the room where the babies are kept, one American sailor was pleased because he made a sick baby smile at him. They took turns holding "Sophie," the prize baby, and looked at the pitiful little foundling left on a church doorstep.

The last call of the afternoon was at the Jewish Orphanage where the little girls proudly exhibited their lace and embroidery, and the children sang a prayer in Hebrew and recited in French. Altogether it was a cosmopolitan afternoon.

GLEE HASTINGS  
Orphanage Department

### 300 GREEK REFUGEES LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE FOR GREECE

On Tuesday, under the direction of Mr. Harry Stephopoulos, of the Greek High Commission, 300 refugees from the famine regions of Novorossisk, were sent to Greece. They have been temporarily housed while in Constantinople in the Greek Camp at Beshiktash where they have been under quarantine with epidemics of smallpox and typhus.

Tuesday afternoon the British Quay was a mass of men, women, children, baby cradles, pots and pans, bedding, and whatever household goods they had been able to save. Sick looking women and men sat listlessly about waiting for the open boat which was to carry them out to the ship in the

harbor. A group of little boys, playing about the quay, looking half Greek, half Russian, in their Russian fur caps, were the only ones who did not seem to realize their condition. A farmer from near Novorossisk was trying to take care of two little sick girls—their mother had died on the trip down the Black Sea. He had given his smallest child to the Greek Baby Home, but was trying to keep the little girls with him.

The majority of the men are farmers, and the Greek Commission is making an effort to find work for them on the tobacco farms near Kavala. This will be a difficult problem, however, as Salonique is already crowded with thousands of Greek refugees without work.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Hollenbeck, Elizabeth. (Washington, D. C.), Red Cross Nurse; formerly with the Serbian Child Welfare Commission, Belgrade, arrived Constantinople April 6th. Miss Hollenbeck will sail Monday for the Caucasus Area where she will be connected with the medical work.

Churchill, Helen Gertrude (Lynn, Mass.) Red Cross Nurse; U. S. Public Health Service, Chief Nurse, Key West, Fla. and Savannah, Ga. 1919-1922.

Murless, Elizabeth (Hartford, Conn.) Social worker. District Secretary, Associated Charities, Boston; Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Washington; Junior Red Cross, Salonique, 1921.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. B. F. Plimpton (Hollis, N.Y.), Director of the Cesarea Unit of the Near East Relief, arrived in Constantinople April 3rd.

Miss Mabelle Clarke and Mrs. Betty McCreery (New York City), who arrived April 1 in Constantinople, sailed for the Caucasus Area, April 7th.

Mr. Augustus Green (Chicago, Ill.), Director of the Samoun Unit of the Near East Relief, is in Constantinople on business.

Miss Katherine O. Fletcher (Amherst, Mass.) left Cesarea for Angora, April 3rd, where she will temporarily assist Miss Florence Billings.

Miss Theda B. Phelps (Philadelphia) and Mr. William Hawkes (Caldwell, Idaho) of the Sivas Unit, are on their way to Constantinople. Miss Phelps is convalescing from typhus and will spend the summer in Europe. Mr. Hawkes, after three years' continuous service with the Near East Relief at Sivas, is returning to America to visit his family.

Miss Irene Gaylord (Worcester, Mass.) of the Konia Unit, is returning to America in July. Miss Gaylord has been with the Near East Relief three years.

Miss Constance Sheltman (Louisville, Ky.), Director of the Industrial Department, Constantinople, left April 6th for a month's vacation in France.



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April 15, 23, 1922

Charles E. Mills, Editor

## KEVORK V, CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS, SENDS AMERICA EASTER BLESSING

*Etchmiadzin, April 15th.* An unique and striking ceremonial celebration took place at the Papal Palace, Etchmiadzin, Armenia, Easter week. The procedure was without precedent in the history of any great Eastern church. His Holiness, Kevork V, Catholicos of all Armenians and Head of the world's oldest national Christian Church, received in special audience Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Near East Relief for the Caucasus Area. His Holiness bestowed his blessing upon Captain Yarrow and requested that the following Easter message be sent to the American people from the people of Armenia:

"This Easter day the whole Armenian people desires to send greetings to the great American nation whose work of relief has been the important factor in keeping alive the Armenian people and their ancient faith. Your spirit of charity and sympathy has been an example and inspiration to the Christian world.

"As Father of the ancient Armenian Church, I take pleasure in speaking to you for my people from the old Armenian Cathedral of Saint Etchmiadzin at the foot of historic Mount Ararat. You are following nobly the footsteps of our Great Master. Your nation is today the world's greatest interpreter of His broad charity and love.

"With all our hearts, we congratulate you this Easter season, the great holiday of Christ's triumphal Resurrection. It is a season when we may properly take account of our past work and its future promise. All Armenians as they do this must include in their prayers the great American people to whose generosity and humane interest Armenia owes largely her existence. To you, the humane citizens of America, we extend our thanks for your unforgettable work of relief to all suffering nations. We pray now as always for your well-being, success and continued happiness.

KEVORK, Fifth Patriarch and Catholicos of all Armenians."

## OPENING OF THE LARGEST MEDICAL CENTRE OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

*Alexandropol, April 20th.* The largest medical centre in the Near East Relief was opened today at Alexandropol under the direction of the American Women's Hospital Association. Three large hospitals, with a complete medical and surgical staff of native doctors, and nurses, under American super-

vision, will care for the health of twenty thousand children in the orphanage cities supported by the Near East Relief at Alexandropol.

Dr. Mabel Elliott is the chief representative of the American Women's Hospitals in connection with the work of the Near East Relief, having charge of the enlarging of the work of the Association in the Near East, as well as directing the medical staff. The surgical staff will be directed by Dr. Rowland Blythe, of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Dr. R. T. Uhl, of Kansas City will be in charge of trachoma and eye diseases, and Dr. Elsie Graff, of Vassar College, will organize and direct the work for tuberculosis.

Dr. Elliott announced today plans for establishing five nurses' training schools in Armenia, with an initial class of one hundred and fifty orphan girls, and plans for establishing a laboratory for the study of trachoma and other eye diseases.

## INTERVIEW WITH ARMENIA'S PRESIDENT CONCERNING TEXTILE SHORTAGE

*Erivan, April 15th.* In an interview today with Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Near East Relief for the Caucasus Area, President Meanzikian of Armenia declared that the textile supply of Armenia will continue pitifully inadequate for at least two years, owing to depletion of flocks of sheep and financial inability to import cotton. He further stated that owing to the destruction of hand looms during the war, it will be a long time before the country can manufacture cloth in pre-war quantities.

President Meanzikian expressed pleasure that the Near East Relief is teaching the ancient art of weaving in the larger orphanages. "This," said President Meanzikian, "will result in hundreds of young women in the new generation assisting in keeping the country self-supporting and will help to replace the thousands of skilled weavers who have died during the war."

According to best information reaching President Meanzikian, five hundred thousand Armenian refugees have been clothed by the Near East Relief through the generosity of the American people in sending old clothes.

## TEN DEATHS DAILY FROM STARVATION IN ERZROOM

The following is an extract from the March report of Mr. James H. Crutcher, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Director of the Near East Relief in Trebizond:

"I only wish we had sufficient funds to render relief to actual starvation cases in the Erzroom region. Within the city of Erzroom, there are at least ten deaths daily from starvation and exposure, and a large number of the inhabitants of the region are dying daily from famine conditions."

Erzroom is a mountainous villayet, situated about one hundred miles southeast of Trebizond. During six months of the year the weather is severe and the snow very deep. The crops have been a failure and conditions are reported as serious as in the Caucasus famine area or in southern Russia. Trebizond is the seaport for Erzroom, and food must be imported and carried over the mountains by camels or mules.

### H. C. MOFFET, OF OHIO, TRAINS ORPHAN BASEBALL TEAM, ISMID

The following are extracts from a letter dated, April 4th, written by HARRY C. MOFFET, of Lebanon, Ohio, Director of the Near East Relief, Ismid:

"Here we are in ancient Ismid, living in partially destroyed Roman Catholic Church buildings in which the Near East Relief is caring for some hundreds of little Armenian children.

"Ismid, formerly known as Nicomedia, was originally named after Nicomedes, the son of its founder, King Zipocetes, of Bythnia. Under the Roman Empire it was raised to the rank of a capital city by Diocletian. The church buildings in which we live were built on the stones of an ancient Nicomedian palace.

"Life here has changed so little throughout the centuries. The wells, the donkeys, the wooden plows, the stone grinding mills, the open threshing floors, the women carrying water — it is the same primitive life which has been going on since Bible times.

"Our orphans knew little about games as they had spent most of their time, previous to entering the orphanage, as refugees, wandering from place to place in search of food and a safe stopping place. So I have organized a baseball team, and I often wonder if Diocletian and King Zipocetes do not sit up in their graves and rub their eyes when the shout 'foul' goes up.

"Though our children have had rough experiences, they have volunteered to cut their rations to send to the less fortunate orphans of the Caucasus famine area. I suppose only those who have once been on the verge of starvation can realize what it means. They anxiously inquire for the children who have no food.

"Miss Sophie Holt, of Duluth, Minn., who organized the Nicomedia orphanage in 1919, is returning to America for a much needed rest. Miss Holt has been constantly with the children since 1919, during the evacuation of the British Army, the occupation and evacuation of the Greek Army, and finally the occupation of the Turkish Army on June 20th, 1921. She deserves great credit both for the organizing and running of the orphanage under many trying con-

ditions and for the splendid spirit which exists among the children. Mrs. Dorothy Sutton of Colebrook, Conn., is taking charge of the orphanage during Miss Holt's absence."

### EDUCATION FOR ARMENIAN CHILDREN

By Madame OLGA ROMANOFF

(Madame Romanoff is a teacher in the Near East Relief orphanage school at Kazachi Post, Alexandropol. As a teacher, her monthly salary is about two million roubles which would have been \$1,000,000 at the pre-war rate of exchange, but which today is less than \$6.)

*Alexandropol, March 15.* Armenian children are naturally bright and have a keen desire to learn. Speaking generally, they are easy to teach and make very satisfactory pupils.

Of course, in an aggregation of children such as we have in the great American orphanage for girls at Kazachi Post, there are all kinds of scholars. There are many real dullards, but most of these are slow of mind merely because they have endured such a long period of suffering and starvation. They gradually come back to normal as they recover from the effects of their hardships.

#### Children have no Previous School Training

Few of our children have had any school training before coming to the orphanage. The war dealt the Armenian school system a blow from which it has not yet begun to recover. We have girls of 12 and 13 who are just beginning to read. Five thousand of our 6,000 girls are in elementary classes which would be called first, second or third grade in an American school.

Most of our children are daughters of peasant-farmers, whose parents probably knew very little of the rudiments of school-learning. But the Armenian peasant is no dullard, — he has a native wit, a sound common-sense, and a nimble sagacity, which makes him fine educational material. His daughters inherit these qualities.

The Armenian girl is particularly good at figures. She quickly masters the elementary arithmetic courses, and could go on to higher mathematical work if there were any opportunity for her to acquire or use this knowledge.

#### Teaching the children to Become Self-Supporting

But we do not try to teach advanced subjects. We wish, above all, to equip these girls with a type of education which will be most useful to the life which they will lead in the new Armenia. Handicraft seems to us at present more important than book-learning, so we let the class-room work rest with elementary subjects, and transfer the pupils as early as possible to manual-training classes, where they learn sewing, knitting, weaving, and other things which will enable them to become useful housewives in a country like Armenia.

### Brightest Men and Women of Armenia Teach Orphans

Our teachers are nearly all Armenians, and they include some of the brightest men and women of old and new Armenia; a few Russians, like myself, are used as teachers of the Russian language. We have in all 90 teachers for our 6000 girl students. The Superintendent of the School is an American, Mr. Roy Davis of Monticello, Ark., and his Assistant Superintendent, John Mejloomian, is a distinguished Armenian educator who is a graduate of Leipzig University. Several of our teachers have studied in America or in American colleges in the Near East.

### Children Call America their "Uncle-country"

All our children learn to read and write two languages up here in the Caucasus Area - Armenian and Russian. Both of these languages are in constant use throughout Armenia. The brighter children are allowed to study English also. All of them wish to learn English, for they have a profound reverence for America, which they call their "Uncle-country."

Years of refugee orphan life have left them with a curious inability to devote their attention solely and singly to any one task. Knitting is one of the best treatments for this mental attitude, and all the girls learn to knit. It certainly helps greatly to bring their minds back into an orderly track.

### Barracks of Czar's Soldiers becomes Girls' School

Our teaching work is done under great difficulties. The buildings are huge stone barracks which formerly housed the soldiers of the Czar. These buildings are cold and very difficult to heat in winter. There are no desks or benches, so the children sit tailor-fashion on straw mattresses spread over the floor. We are short of school-books, blackboards, and other equipment. Usually the teacher is the only one who has a text-book and lessons are mostly learned by repeating over and over what the teacher reads from the book. Yet with all our difficulties, these little children, refugees from the hills and the villages, learn to study with a keen interest and great eagerness which is sometimes pathetic.

### AMERICAN NAMES FOR LARGEST BOYS' ORPHANAGE IN WORLD

*Alexandropol, Armenia, April 1, 1922.* The principal buildings of the American "Orphan City" at Polygon, near Alexandropol, have just been christened. Each building will hereafter bear the name of one of the States of the United States.

There are 64 buildings in the Polygon orphan city, which is the largest boys' orphanage in the world. At the present time, it shelters more than 5000 Armenian boy war orphans, together with 800 native personnel who are employed as teachers, nurses, clerks and helpers. The whole is financed by the Near East Relief, which has eight Amer-

ican representatives in charge, under W. E. Rankin of Topeka, Kansas, and Pasadena, California.

The orphanage is housed in well-built stone buildings which were constructed twenty years ago as barracks for Russian soldiers, and which have been rebuilt by the Americans during the past year. The entire group of buildings is set in a broad plain one mile from Alexandropol. The buildings cover more than 200 acres of ground and include schools, industrial schools, hospitals, power plant and all the necessary buildings for a town of nearly 6000 persons.

A few of the principal buildings bearing the names of American States are as follows:

Alabama House: Residence for local personnel No. I.  
 Arizona House: Industrial School, main building  
 Arkansas House: Industrial School, garage work  
 California House: School No. I.  
 Carolina House: Main office building  
 Colorado House: Nurses' Home  
 Connecticut House: Hospital No. II.  
 Dakota House: Construction offices  
 Delaware House: Hospital No. III.  
 Florida House: Playground building  
 Georgia House: Industrial school, sewing classes  
 Idaho House: Industrial School, power plant and water station  
 Illinois House: Orphanage residence No. I. (350 children)  
 Indiana House: Trachoma Orphanage No. III. (350 children)  
 Iowa House: Central bath-building  
 Kansas House: Hospital No. I.  
 Kentucky House: Industrial School, laundry work  
 Louisiana House: Warehouse No. IV.  
 Maine House: Trachoma Orphanage No. II. (350 children)  
 Maryland House: Trachoma Orphanage No. I. (350 children)  
 Massachusetts House: Orphanage Residence No. II. (350 children)  
 Michigan House: Orphanage Residence No. III. (350 children)  
 Minnesota House: Orphanage Residence No. IV. (350 children)  
 Mississippi House: Teachers' Residence  
 Missouri House: Orphanage Residence No. V. (350 children)  
 Montana House: Residence for local personnel No. II.  
 Nebraska House: School Assembly building  
 Nevada House: School No. II.  
 New Hampshire House: Warehouse No. I.  
 New Jersey House: Orphanage Residence No. VI. (350 children)  
 New York House: Orphanage Residence No. VII. (350 children)  
 Ohio House: Orphanage Residence No. VIII. (350 children)  
 Oklahoma House: Industrial School, tinsmithing, carpentry, blacksmithing  
 Oregon House: Industrial School, pottery making  
 Pennsylvania House: Orphanage Residence No. IX. (350 children)  
 Rhode Island House: Orphanage XII. (350 children)  
 Tennessee House: Dining Hall  
 Texas House: Orphanage Residence No. X. (350 children)  
 Utah House: Industrial School, poultry raising and gardening

Vermont House: Warehouse No. II.

Virginia House: Residence for American personnel No. I.

Washington House: Residence for American Personnel No. II.

Wisconsin House: Industrial School, baking

Wyoming House: Medical laboratory and pharmacy

Canada House: Orphanage No. XI. (receiving station, 350 children)

### TEN AMERICAN TRACTORS PLOW ONE THOUSAND ACRES, ARMENIA, IN ELEVEN DAYS

*Erivan, Armenia, April 20.* Ten American tractors, imported one month ago by Near East Relief, today completed the plowing of first thousand acres of farmland at Alexandropol. The work occupied eleven days and the accomplishment is regarded as revolutionary by Armenian authorities.

Ten tractors driven by native chauffeurs, under the direction of L. R. Harthill, of Long Island Agricultural College, did work which according to native standards would require one thousand oxen and five hundred men, working the same length of time.

The Armenian Ministry of Agriculture which is cooperating with the American experiment, states that the ploughing of the American tractors gives better results than the old style, and that the new American plows are better adapted for working soil than the native plows. The ground ploughed will be sown chiefly with barley after the pattern of American dry-farming operations. The seeds will be sown by machine with deep drills. This method is expected to result in fifty percent larger crop and require one third less seed.

The farm at Alexandropol is one of the seven model American farm operations started this year by the Near East Relief for the purpose of teaching Armenian farmers the most modern methods for increasing yield. The Ministry of Agriculture is placing student farmers on each model farm for study and observation of American methods. American experts in charge include S. E. Newman, of Seattle, Wash., F. P. Freeman, New Jersey Agricultural College, and M. T. Rust of Shelburn, Indiana.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Legge, Gertrude H. (Oxford, Mass.) Nurse; Graduate Memorial Hospital Training School, Worcester, Mass.; Visiting Nurse Assoc., Spencer, Mass., 1910-1917; U. S. Army, Hot Springs, Ark., 1917-1918; in charge of American Women's Hospital, Serbia, 1920-22; assigned to the Caucasus Area to join Dr. M. E. Elliott who is directing the American Women's Hospital work in connection with the Near East Relief.

Petty, Emily (Berwick, Pa.) Nurse; Graduate Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City; U. S. Army, France and Germany, 1 year; American Red Cross, Serbia, 1 year;

Child Welfare work, Poland, 1½ years; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Reger, Rees R. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Disbursing Officer for American Red Cross, Budapest, Hungary, 1920-1922; assigned to Finance Department, Constantinople.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Elizabeth L. Morgan (Wilkesbarre, Pa.), Miss Rebecca Parker (Pomerania, N. J.), Dr. Ruth Parmelee (Boston, Mass.), Miss Isabelle Harley (Pawtucket, R.I.), and Mr. George L. Garside (Passaic, N.J.), of the Harpoot Unit, arrived in Constantinople, April 14th. The party left Harpoot in January and have been on their way since that time, travelling via Diarbekir, Aleppo and Beirut.

Dr. Mark S. Ward (Suffern, N. Y.), formerly Director of the Harpoot Medical Department of the Near East Relief, is convalescing in Beirut from a bad attack of typhus. Dr. Ward will return shortly to the United States.

Mr. C. D. Morris (Olean, N. Y.) returned to Constantinople, April 21st, after spending two months in the Caucasus Area.

Mr. and Mrs. Laird W. Archer (Wichita, Kansas), Miss Jane Hardcastle (Cleveland, Ohio), and Miss Gertrude H. Legge (Oxford, Mass.), sailed April 20th for the Caucasus Area.

Miss Mae Shenck (Buffalo, N.Y.) and Miss Katherine Gillespie (New Rochelle, N.Y.) returned to Constantinople, April 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Speers, of New York City, spent a few days in Constantinople visiting Miss Isabel Dodd of Constantinople College. They left Friday morning on their return trip to the United States via Paris.

Miss M. L. Caldwell (Bristol, Tenn.) and Mr. Theodor Wieser have returned to Constantinople from the Brousa Unit where they have been carrying on work for the refugees. Owing to the efficient work of the Greek Committee, it has been possible for the Near East Relief to withdraw its personnel.

Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and Assistant to the President of the Johns Manville Company, of New York City, stopped at Constantinople for three days this week while on his world tour. Mr. Smith lectured at the Pera Y.M.C.A., Tuesday and Wednesday, to a representative group of the many races living in Constantinople. Tuesday afternoon Mr. Smith visited the orphanage and refugee work of the Near East Relief. Mrs. Smith is accompanying Mr. Smith on his world tour and is taking a great interest in various phases of philanthropic work.

Mr. Walter E. Curt (Caldwell, N. J.) the Director of the Near East Relief refugee farm work at Rodosto, was in Constantinople a few days this week on business. Mr. H. C. Jaquith returned with Mr. Curt to Rodosto for an inspection tour of the farm project.

Miss Caroline Ahlers, who has been connected with the medical department of the Near East Relief for three years, left for America, Friday, with Mr. and Mrs. Speers.



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Carls E. Mills, Editor

April 30, 1922

## ERIVAN,—AND ARARAT

An Impressionist Picture by JOHN DOS PASSOS

*The distinguished American novelist writes in the current number of Asia, on "One Hundred Views of Ararat." He draws a moving picture of Armenia. The following paragraphs are from his description of Erivan.*

Erivan! Long straight grass-grown streets. . . Half-naked children with the sagging cheeks and swollen bellies of starvation cower like hurt animals in doorways and recesses in the walls. Over gray walls here and there an apple tree with fruit on it. Up above, the unflecked turquoise of the sky, in which from every little eminence one can see the aloof white glitter of Ararat. They say that a dead wagon goes around every day to pick up those who die in the streets.

Erivan! Opposite the station a crumbling brown wall. In the shade of it lie men, children, a woman, bundles of rags that writhe feverishly. We ask some one what's the matter with them. "Nothing—they are dying." A boy, almost naked, staggers out of the station, a bit of bread in his hand, and lurches dizzily toward the wall. There he sinks down, too weak to raise it to his mouth. . . Above the wall against the violet sky of afternoon, Ararat stands up white and cool and smooth like the vision of another world.

The Sayyid has gone to the next box-car, to visit a woman who is sick. He comes back saying she has typhus, too far gone, nothing to do, will die in a couple of hours. We watch the other people in the car stealing away, one by one. Then they bring her out and lay her on a little piece of red-and-yellow carpet beside the railroad track. She is a Russian. Her husband, a lean Mohammedan with a scraggly beard, sits beside her, occasionally stroking her cheek with a furtive animal-like gesture. Her face is dead white, greenish with a contracted look about the mouth. She lies very still, her bare legs sticking awkwardly out from under a dress too short. Not even the red light of sunset gives any color to her skin. And the sun is sinking in crimson fury behind Ararat. From a triangular space between the slopes of the two mountains, a great beam of yellow light shoots into the zenith.

A man is standing beside the dying woman, awkwardly holding a glass of water in one hand. From the other end of the station comes the whining jig of a Georgian tune played on bagpipe and tomtom, to which soldiers are dancing. The woman's face seems to shrivel as one looks at it. Behind Ararat a triangular patch of dazzle that rims with silver the inner edges of the two peaks is all that is left of the sun. . . .

Down the track a speaker is saying that the East must settle its own problems. . . . He says many fine things, but he does not say how the little ragged children, tiny, wide-eyed skeletons with hideous bellies, shall be fed or how the grain shall be bought for the autumn sowing.

There are a dozen of these little children, in all stages of starvation, crawling about under the cars looking for scraps. They are not like animals, because any other animal than man would long since have been dead. Some are of Moslem parents from Erivan, some are Christians from Lake Van, some of them do not know whether their parents were Christian or Moslem and seem to remember nothing in their hungry lives but this freight yard and the scraps of food the soldiers throw to them.

## KENTUCKY MAN PLANS LABOR PROGRAM, ERIVAN

*Erivan, April 22nd.* Mr. M. F. Rust, of Bowling Green, Ky., Superintendent of Near East Relief rationing in the District of Erivan, is cooperating with the Armenian Government in arranging a labor program for refugee men.

In return for rations at the soup kitchen, gangs of men are working on a house building project which will provide shelter for thousands living in the streets. Forty little homes have already been completed and are now occupied by refugee families. Other gangs of workers are repairing roads and parks, as well as rebuilding houses which have been destroyed during the war.

## HUGE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

*Alexandropol, April 19th.* Preliminary arrangements for a huge American agricultural program for the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief have been made during the past six months by F. P. Freeman, of Lawrenceville Agricultural College.

More than twenty thousand acres of farmland in the three most important agricultural districts of Armenia have been turned over to the Near East Relief by the Armenian Government for the agricultural program which provides employment for two thousand refugees and famine sufferers.

The principal crops will be wheat, barley, potatoes, and onions which will be used to feed the thirty thousand Armenian orphans supported in the Caucasus Area by the Near East Relief. A two thousand acre farm near Alexandropol will be sown with wheat and barley, and a large farm

in northwestern Armenia will be devoted entirely to potatoes. The lack of seed has delayed the spring sowing, and the workers are waiting anxiously for a shipment.

### FARM NOTES FROM THRACE

By WALTER E. CURT

Mr. Walter E. Curt, of Caldwell, New Jersey, is directing the large Near East Relief farms in Thrace where a number of Armenian refugees are becoming independent farmers. Mr. Curt sends the following information concerning the work at Suleymanli, the largest farm.

At Suleymanli Farm, the refugees have been working hard and cheerfully, taking a genuine interest in the farm. If the crops turn out as well as conditions warrant one to hope, the farm will be a success and after the harvest the majority of the refugees will probably be able to support themselves.

2203 denims of land at Suleymanli Farm have been planted with wheat, barley, oats, chick peas, beans, onions, garlic, and potatoes. 552 denims of land are now ploughed and ready for the planting of corn, watermelons and canteloupe.

The farm refugees are planning to raise green vegetables for sale in the Rodosto market. There is a good market for, and profit in, watermelons and canteloupe. The people are skilled tobacco raisers and each family has its own small carefully fenced and tended hot-bed for sprouting tobacco seed from which they hope to realize a good profit.

### An Orchard for one Dollar

The planting of an orchard has been commenced at Suleymanli. For the absurd price of one dollar, the refugees bought about one hundred fruit trees in a neighboring village, which they have already planted near the truck gardens.

The farm is equipped with 49 oxen, 4 water buffaloes, 7 wagons, 21 steel plows, and 6 native wooden plows. There were originally 56 oxen, but seven were unfit for work and were killed. The meat was used for food at the farm and at the soup kitchens. The expense of keeping the oxen will be very small now that it is spring and the oxen can graze.

### The Farm School

The school, attended by 150 children, is conducted by a very able and sincere man who enjoys his work and takes it seriously. He is himself everything from kindergarten teacher to principal. In the winter the flimsy-walled schoolroom could not be kept warm with the one small stove, but teacher and children kept right on and suffered nothing worse than an occasional cold. The teacher has organized boy and girl scout companies whose youngest are no more than five years of age.

The farmhouses, although rude and crowded, are clean, tidy and comfortable. The houses were built by the refugees

from the farm clay, the Near East Relief supplying the wood for the beams. The utmost economy has been insisted upon in the farm project, and the small amount of farm equipment has been put to the best possible use.

### MADAM STAMBOULIAN'S ORPHAN INDUSTRIAL WORK

In one of the church buildings of the Gregorian Cathedral, Pera, Constantinople, Madam Stambouliau has organized industrial work for the teaching of lacemaking, embroidery, dressmaking, and every phase of fine needlework, to the older girls of the Armenian orphanages.

Eighty five orphan girls, ranging from fourteen to sixteen years of age, are busy six days in the week making exquisite lingerie, fine Armenian lace and embroideries. The oriental girls are happy in doing this type of work, and their patience and speed in producing perfectly the intricate designs is fascinating. A visit to the showroom and workroom is well worth while. The articles on sale are exact copies of latest Paris models.

Through this work, Madam Stambouliau is teaching the girls to become self-supporting, and is also keeping alive the art of making the beautiful Armenian lace and embroidery. The workrooms have been in operation for two years, and over one hundred orphan girls are now independent through Madam Stambouliau's efforts.

### ARMENIAN CHILDREN

By NINA BRAILOVSKYA

Nina Brailovskya, a talented young Russian girl, has been for the past nine months the chief interpreter of the Near East Relief Hospital in Alexandropol. In this institution, the largest children's hospital in the world, Miss Brailovskya has had an unusual opportunity to study and observe the various types of orphans whom the Near East Relief is helping.

Our Armenian orphans are a continual delight and a continual surprise. Many of them come to the hospital in a pitiful state, but their response to good care and good food is so immediate and so satisfactory that one who works among them must always feel that American contributions to their support are thoroughly worth while.

In the Alexandropol Hospital, we have now nearly 2500 child patients, all of them suffering from trachoma, the dreadful eye disease which is the scourge of the Near East. All the patients are Armenian orphans, and their trachoma would mean ultimate blindness to most of them if it were not for the work which the American hospital is doing. If we get the orphans while the disease is in its earliest stages, we can cure them in a few months. For the more advanced stages of the disease, a much longer time is necessary. But almost all of them will ultimately be cured completely, if the Americans continue to support our work here.

Two hundred new patients came to our hospital today. A number of them were refugees just arrived in snow-clad Alexandropol from the remote country villages. These refugees are, of course, all very much underfed and under-clothed. But even in their rags, they are often picturesque and intelligent.

One tall gaunt girl about fifteen years old is one of today's patients. She is very thin but even in her emaciation and near-nakedness, she has a certain dignity and more than a trace of good looks. She arrived barefoot through the snow which still covers the broad plain around our hospital buildings, but she is uncomplaining. Her father and mother disappeared a year ago, and until now she has contrived to support herself on the old farm near Kefterlee. Finally the winter cold and the exhaustion of her last food-supply drove her into Alexandropol where the American relief officers found her. Her eyes are good, for the trachoma has only just begun, and within three months she will be cured. Tomorrow she will discard her one-piece calico garment for a suit of clean American clothes, just arrived from Philadelphia on the steamship "Allagush." She will have half of a clean bed, and she will begin work in the hospital school and in the sewing classes of our industrial department.

A smaller girl entered yesterday. She wore pointed shoes made from a fragment of goatskin, and she walked all the way from a village in the mountains. She is only ten, not so pretty as the older girl, but quietly appealing.

Three hours ago, a barefoot lad was brought in. He has been living in a cellar in Alexandropol with his last surviving relative, an old grandmother. He has not spoken a word since he arrived, but his silence is that of content and happiness. The "American Home," as he knows the big hospital, means a long respite from the bitter struggle for existence which he has been waging for the past winter months, and the good American doctor will soon be able to cure the unpleasant disease which has already begun to film his eyes.

#### HARPOOT NEWS

Mr. F. D. Yowell (Washington, D.C.) and Dr. Mark S. Ward (Suffern, N.Y.) are on their way to Constantinople from the Beirut Area.

Mr. Hugh W. Gregory (Roanoke, Va.) has succeeded Mr. F. D. Yowell as Director of the Harpoot Unit.

Mr. J. H. Knapp (Los Angeles) and Miss Bessie B. Murdoch (Chicago, Ill.) who have had charge for three years, of the Near East Relief work at the farthest interior station, Arabkir, are returning to Constantinople this spring.

Miss Edith Wood (Philadelphia), who has been in charge of the Medical Department, Malatia, and who is convalescing from typhus, is returning to Constantinople as soon as she is sufficiently strong to travel.

Mr. Lester J. Wright (Waukesha, Wis.) who went to Harpoot last April, expecting to stay four months, has decided to remain until September 1st, when he hopes to return and en-

ter the Language School, Scutari. Mr. Wright has been in charge of the orphanages and refugee camps of Malatia. He is just recovering from typhus.

Dr. Cyrus Zimmerman (Schaefferstown, Pa.) who is Director of the Medical Department of the Harpoot Unit, succeeding Dr. Mark S. Ward, is recovering from a bad attack of typhus. While still in a very weak condition, and able to walk but a short distance, Dr. Zimmerman went by horseback through the snow to the Harpoot Hospital to attend a consultation of doctors at a critical period of Dr. Ward's illness.

Miss Ruth Eddy (New Rochelle, N. Y.) is connected with the Medical Department of the Near East Relief Hospital, Harpoot.

Mr. Enoch Applegate (Jersey City, N.J.), who has been in charge of the Refugee Department, Harpoot, has recovered from typhus and will remain at Harpoot until September 1st.

It is nearly a year since Miss Ann Dingleline (Cayahoga Falls, Ohio) left Constantinople for the Harpoot Area. Miss Dingleline is Secretary for the Unit.

Miss Ethel Thompson (Mattapan, Mass.) who is in charge of orphanage work for the 5000 Near East Relief orphans in Harpoot, is planning to leave at the end of her term of service by the southern route, returning to America by way of China.

Miss Elizabeth Bury (Pawtucket, R. I.), of the Harpoot Near East Relief Hospital, has recovered from typhus and is planning to remain until September 1st.

Miss Pauline Wilkowske (Manitowoc, Wis.) is connected with the Medical Department of the Mezereh Near East Relief Hospital, succeeding Miss Margaret MacLellan.

Mr. Albert MacKenzie (Philadelphia) is in charge of the Finance Department for the Harpoot Unit.

#### NEW RATION STATION, ETCHMIADZIN

*Etchmiadzin, April 10.* Owing to the people of the villages flocking to Etchmiadzin, Armenia, in search of food, the Near East Relief has opened a ration station for this district. 1565 rations were issued the first day, and this number will be gradually increased as the surrounding villages are investigated.

#### HARPOOT WEDDING

On April 29th, Mr. Walter Curt, of Caldwell, N. J., formerly Director of the Harpoot Unit of the Near East Relief, was married to Miss Elizabeth Morgan, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., also formerly of the Harpoot Unit.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frew of the Dutch Embassy Chapel, Constantinople. Mr. and Mrs. Curt left directly after the ceremony for Rodosto, Thrace, where Mr. Curt is Director of the Near East Relief work and Mrs. Curt is taking charge of the Medical Department.

### ARRIVAL AMERICAN FARM MACHINERY, ARMENIA

*Alexandropol, April 25th.* A special train, carrying thirty carloads American agricultural machinery has just arrived in Alexandropol, Armenia. The shipment includes tractors, gangplows, and the most up-to-date equipment for wholesale farm production. The machinery was imported by the Near East Relief for the purpose of encouraging and assisting Armenian farmers to make their country self-supporting after next harvest.

The machinery was accompanied by three American experts from Long Island School of Applied Agriculture—Professor Leonard Harthill, H. A. Hall, and J. A. Cronin. These agricultural experts will remain the entire year directing production, demonstrating American methods, and studying the most useful adaptations of American methods to farm conditions of Armenia.

### 3000 HOMELESS CHILDREN FED DAILY, ERIVAN

*Erivan, April 15th.* The Near East Relief is supplying one hot meal daily to 3000 homeless children who have come to the city in search of food. The soup kitchen is also rationing mothers with small babies.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

McCaffrey, Ernest William (Cambridge, Mass.) United States Shipping Board, and Executive work with American Red Cross. Assigned to the Caucasus Area.

Ambrose, Walter Price (Baltimore, Md.) Purchasing officer, U. S. Army, Camp Lee, Va.; Business Manager, American Red Cross, Vladivostok, Siberia; Business Manager, Petrograd Children's Colony, American Red Cross. Assigned to Caucasus Area.

Betts, Paul C. (Towanda, Pa.) Auditor. Finance Department, American Red Cross, Paris. Assigned to the Anatolia Area.

Crow, Clinton William (Rye, N.Y.) Builder. National Surety Co., New York, 1908—1919; American Red Cross, France, 1918—22. Assigned to Caucasus Area.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Captain E. A. Yarrow, (Binghamton, N.Y.) Director General of the Caucasus Area, Mr. J. W. Van Wert, (Fenton, Michigan), Miss Grace Blackwell, (Trenton, N.J.), and Mr. J. R. Phelps, of the Caucasus Area, arrived in Constantinople, Friday evening, April 28th. Mr. J. W. Van Wert, who has been ill for some time, was taken to the American Hospital,

Stamboul. Miss Grace Blackwell, of the Alexandropol Medical Department, made the trip in charge of Mr. Van Wert's case.

Miss Elizabeth Thom (Chicago, Ill.) has been transferred from the Polygon District, Alexandropol, to Djatal Ogghli.

Miss L. P. Priest, (Detroit, Mich.) has been transferred from Erivan to the Polygon District, Alexandropol.

Mrs. Betty McCreery and Miss Mabel Clark (of New York City) who recently joined the Caucasus Area, have been assigned to Erivan.

Miss Katherine Pellow (Detroit, Mich.) has been transferred from the District of Karaklis, Caucasus Area, to Djatal Ogghli.

Miss Marta Denniston (Chicago, Ill.) has been assigned to the District of Djatal Ogghli, Caucasus Area.

Dr. M. E. Elliot (Lake Worth, Florida), who has been in charge of the medical work in Erivan, has been assigned to the Polygon District, Alexandropol, where she will organize the medical work which the American Women's Hospitals Association is undertaking with the Near East Relief.

Miss Sophie S. Holt (Duluth, Minn.) is in Constantinople on her way to the United States. Miss Holt has been in charge of the Nicomedia Girls' Orphanage of the Near East Relief for three years, and is returning to the United States for a much needed rest.

Miss Margaret MacLellan (Jamaica Plains, Mass.) who has been in charge of the medical work of the Rodosto Unit, is returning shortly to the United States. Mrs. Walter E. Curt (Wilkesbarre, Pa.) is replacing Miss MacLellan at Rodosto.

The engagement is announced of Edward M. Dodd, M.D. of Tabriz, Persia, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Dodd of Konia, and Miss Rose Wilson, daughter of Rev. Samuel G. Wilson, D.D., of Persia. Dr. Dodd is at present serving as Medical Secretary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in New York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsa Reckman, of Marash Mission Station, to Mr. Stanley Kerr, of the Near East Relief Unit there. The wedding is to take place this summer.

Miss Grissell MacLaren (Fall River, Mass.) has been temporarily assigned to Miss Cushman's orphanage, Constantinople.

Mrs. N. H. Austin (St. Louis, Mo.) sailed April 23rd for a leave of absence in the United States. Mrs. Austin has been connected with the Anatolian and Caucasus Areas for the past two years.

Dr. Robert Speer, Senior Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, spent two days in Constantinople on his return trip to the United States. Mr. Speer gave a very interesting talk at the American Bible House concerning conditions in the countries of the Far East which he has recently visited.



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Caris E. Mills, Editor

May 7, 1922

## E. A. YARROW SPEAKS ON ARMENIA

An interesting event in the history of the Armenian people in Constantinople took place Friday afternoon, May 5th, in the National Library of the Gregorian Trinity Church, Constantinople, when the chief representatives of the Armenian nation gathered together to receive Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Near East Relief for the Caucasus Area, and to thank America for the aid sent to famine sufferers in Armenia.

The three great Armenian religious representatives joined in giving thanks—His Holiness, Zaven, Patriarch of the Gregorian Armenians, His Holiness Monseigneur Nazlian, Patriarch of the Armenian Roman Catholics, and Professor Bezdjian, the Head of the Armenian Protestants. Around them were grouped the Archbishops, the Prelates, members of the Mixed Council of the three churches, the President and Members of the National Council, Representatives of the present Government of Armenia, the Diplomatic Representative of the Armenian Republic, the President and Vice President of the Armenian Red Cross, Representatives of the Society of Help to Armenia, and Representatives of the Armenian Press. Madam Stambouljan, Vice President of the Armenian Red Cross, was the only woman representative.

His Holiness, Zaven, Patriarch of the Gregorians, gave the address of welcome for the Armenian nation, thanking the American people through Captain Yarrow and the Near East Relief for their aid, stating that it symbolized the charity, sympathy, and brotherhood of a great nation for a small nation broken by famine and hardships.

Captain Yarrow replied in Armenian, giving an outline of present conditions in Armenia with practical suggestions for the future. He expressed great respect for Mr. Miasnigian, President of Armenia, who, in Captain Yarrow's estimation, is doing his utmost to really help the people.

Captain Yarrow further said, "The present Cabinet of the Armenian Government is made up entirely of Armenians, and they are doing their best under trying circumstances to help the famine sufferers and rebuild the country. Improvement for Armenia should come through evolution, not revolution. Though the situation is precarious, Armenia still lives. Of 400,000 needy, 150,000 are in a starving condition, but great efforts are being put forth both by the Near East Relief and by the Armenians themselves to meet the situation. The Minister of Food Supplies of Armenia is cooperating with the work of the Near East Relief in every way possible. At Alex-

andropol alone, the Near East Relief is caring for 18,000 orphans, and there are 30,000 children in our orphanages in the entire Caucasus Area."

Captain Yarrow mentioned especially the good work of the Armenian Medical Committee, which was sent to the Caucasus by the Armenian Red Cross, and the work of the Society of Help to Armenia. In speaking of the Boy Scouts, he said, "I cannot speak too highly of the three Armenian Boy Scout representatives who started the Boy Scout work in the Caucasus Area. Children who had spent their entire lives hunting for food like little animals were given the Scout training and were literally transformed. The Boy Scout work in the orphanages has produced marvellous results."

His Holiness, Monseigneur Nazlian, the Patriarch of the Armenian Roman Catholics, then expressed the deep gratitude of all Armenians in all parts of the world to the American nation, not only for material assistance, but for moral support, giving strength to the Armenian heart to strive to live, to work, to hope.

Before departing, Captain Yarrow answered many questions concerning Armenia and the relief work. He described the efforts of the Near East Relief to fight trachoma, and gave a brief outline of the huge agricultural program of the Caucasus Area.

## CONCENTRATION OF BEIRUT AREA ORPHANS

*Beirut, April 30th.* Mr. Howard B. MacAfee, Managing Director of the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief, has been very successful in carrying out the plans for concentrating the orphans of the his Area in four large orphanage groups.

Permission has been obtained to move the orphans from Mardin, Ourfa, Aleppo and Marsh to orphanage centres near the Beirut Headquarters. This will be a huge saving in transportation, personnel, and overhead expenses, and it will result in placing the orphanage work of the Beirut Area on a permanent basis. Although the concentration program will be of great benefit to the Near East Relief in reducing expenses, the main benefit will be for the orphans themselves. This move will enable the Near East Relief to install an educational and industrial program which will better equip the children for good citizenship and independence when they are old enough to leave the orphanage.

1000 Armenian boys will be located in ancient Jebail, a port on the Syrian coast from which the Cedars of Lebanon

were shipped for the Temple of Solomon. The 500 Armenian children who were moved last year from Aintab are already at this orphanage which is under the charge of Mr. R. P. Travis, of Geneva, N.Y., and Miss M. Ward, of Boston.

1200 Armenian girls will have a home at Ghazir, far up in the Lebanon, where Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foley, of Columbus, Ohio, are now in charge. This orphanage is located in the former buildings of a Catholic Convent, and the village Priest is one of the teachers in the orphanage school.

The splendid orphanage compound at Sidon will be a large concentration centre for the 1500 Syrian speaking orphans. This large group will be directed by Mr. Stuart Jessup, assisted by Mrs. Alma Kerr, Mr. Porter Morris, and Mr. Forid Bustany.

Negotiations are now under way for the renting of abandoned silk mills in the Lebanon which will be fitted into comfortable orphanage buildings for the balance of the children. Ourfa and Mardin orphans have already been moved, and the other children are gradually coming to Beirut.

### PENNSYLVANIA FOOD SHIP SAVES LIVES

*Constantinople, May 6th.* Mr. Frank S. Young, of Philadelphia, who was in charge of the supplies on the S. S. "Allaguash", the food ship sent from Pennsylvania to Armenia, has returned to Constantinople. The supplies were safely unloaded at Batoum and are now in Alexandropol helping to feed the 18,000 Near East Relief orphans as well as children coming to the city from the famine areas.

While in the Caucasus Area, Mr. Young visited the various units, and made the following statement: "I am tremendously impressed with the magnitude of the work and efficient way in which the personnel of the Near East Relief are operating it. The need of these unfortunate people is even greater than I had pictured it, and on all sides I was the recipient of thanks from these war and famine sufferers for the efforts America is putting forth to save them."

"To celebrate the arrival of the food in Alexandropol, a special ration of sweet cocoa was given out. The faces of the children were pictures of happiness when they tasted the sweet chocolate. For many months they have longed for something sweet to eat or drink, and the children of the Philadelphia schools sent it on the "Allaguash".

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for food and old clothes in these areas. People are dying daily from exposure and starvation, and every scrap of food on the "Allaguash" is playing its part in saving lives."

### DAILY LIFE WITH NINE HUNDRED BOYS

Mrs. A. Anthony Burt, of Berkeley, California, who is aiding Dr. Der Stepanian with the largest Armenian boys'

orphanage in Constantinople, sends in the following report concerning the progress of this institution:

There are 900 boys in the Koueli Orphanage which is situated on the Asiatic side at the edge of the Bosphorus. During the last nine months the general tone of the orphanage has improved greatly. The boys are beginning to do a large portion of the housework themselves, and a superintendent of cleaning has been appointed who takes a real interest in systematizing his work.

Early in April the orphanage physician started a campaign against insects, dormitory by dormitory. Blow torches were used on the walls and iron beds, and all holes in the walls were plastered. Beds were washed, new boards were put in where needed, and the old straw mattresses replaced by English Army "biscuits." The wooden bedsteads have been knocked down, the blow torch applied to all pieces, and the carpenter shop has planed and practically made new beds from old. This work has all been done by the boys.

In the dining room, each table seats twelve boys, one of whom acts as "chief," bringing from the kitchen and serving the food. Beginning the middle of this month, the "chief," will wash the dishes at his own table, leaving the table ready for the next meal, and wiping the floor under and about the table. This will eliminate four employees—three women dishwashers and a dining room man. Seven older boys, who have proved themselves competent and reliable, superintend six tables each of the smaller boys during the dishwashing and floor cleaning process. It is encouraging to find what thoroughness they demand and with what willingness the little fellows scrub the oilcloth of their tables, clean the floor, and wash their dishes, towels and aprons.

One of the young superintendents has begun keeping a record of each of his six boys, marking them for neatness and efficiency. When they have finished their work, he gathers them about him and talks to them, and then they inspect each table before leaving the dining room. The dining room work is done in rotation.

This method of doing the work is proving effective in making the boys take an interest in the appearance of the room. Occasionally one hears a boy tell another to clean the mud from his shoes before coming to the dining room.

Two committees of three senior boys each have been appointed to inspect classrooms and dormitories daily. The boys help sort and fold the clothes and clean the laundry at odd times, as school work permits. Later it will be a regular rule.

Two boys, about fourteen years of age, help on alternate days in the clinic, and it is interesting to watch them drop oil in ears, argol in eyes, apply iodine or ointment and even put on bandages. The hospital is nearly empty—only two or three patients at a time. A dentist comes three afternoons a week, his equipment being furnished free of charge. During the past month, he has treated eighty boys.

The mending room, where the boys go to mend their own clothing under the supervision of a woman, is a busy place almost any hour of the day. The boys are learning to mend neatly and keep their clothes in good repair.

Every inch of the garden available has been dug up and planted, but so far the stones and refuse remain. It all takes patience. Part of the running track has been graded by the boys but rain has interfered.

The carpenter shop is a place of great activity. The boys are really learning to handle their tools more or less expertly, and several are ready to be apprenticed out.

All in all, the past month has been a small but encouraging step forward.

### REFUGEES IN THRACE

*Rodosto, May 1.* During April, 4482 refugees who are living in old barracks at Rodosto were fed at the soup kitchens of the Near East Relief. Three times a week bean soup is given out, twice a week rice soup, once a week potatoes, and once a week meat.

There are schools for the refugee children in each of the barracks, and certain rooms of the public school buildings in Rodosto are given over for the use of the refugee children who live in the town. The equipment of books, benches, etc., however, is very meagre. The Near East Relief pays fifteen teachers to carry on the school work for the 770 children who are attending classes.

Medical clinics are held five days a week, about 1000 cases being treated monthly. The Medical Staff consists of Mrs. Walter Curt, the native doctor, and two native nurses.

Mr. Walter Curt, of Caldwell, N. J., Director of the Unit, is insisting upon the utmost economy in carrying on the work. The refugees do much of the work in connection with the soup kitchen in return for rations.

### THE PRINKIPO GREEK ORPHANAGE

The Prinkipo Greek Orphanage, sheltering 809 Greek boys, has an ideal location in a pine grove, at the highest point on the island of Prinkipo in the Sea of Marmora. The building was originally intended for a summer hotel but proved to be too far from the water for a paying proposition. It was therefore purchased at a low rate by the Greek Committee for an orphanage. It is surrounded by ample grounds with plenty of space for sports and gymnastics. The boys consider it an honor to be allowed to work in the two or three acres set aside for gardens which produce at a low cost the fresh vegetables for the dining room.

Marked improvement has been made in the cleanliness of both the building and the boys since the installation of the engine for pumping water up the hill to the orphanage. This pump was made possible by a special gift from American Greeks, the original gift being doubled by the Near East Relief. Previous to the purchase of the pump, the water used for cleaning purposes had to be carried up the high hill by the boys or on donkeys.

The dormitories are sunny, clean, and well ventilated. The boys make their own beds and clean the floors. A few of the smaller boys sleep two in a bed, but the larger boys have beds to themselves. In the large dining-room which seats over 500 boys at a time, we found a number of little boys in blue aprons, busily at work sweeping the floor after their luncheon, and setting the tables for the next meal. There is only one woman in charge of the dining-room. The boys, divided into groups, with leaders for each group, take turns in cleaning, serving, washing dishes, and setting the tables. They also help in the kitchen by preparing vegetables etc.

Meat is served to the boys twice a week, and fresh vegetables three times a week. There is a great need for fresh fruit but this cannot be purchased from orphanage funds because it is too expensive. At Christmas and at Easter, gifts of oranges were made to the children.

At this orphanage, 300 children with trachoma are isolated for treatment. They sleep in a separate dormitory, have a special dining-room, play in a particular section of the grounds, and are provided with special school books. It is not an ideal method of isolation but the best that can be had under the present crowded conditions and the lack of funds for running a separate institution. The Greek eye specialist, Dr. Trentos, inspects the trachoma work at least once in two weeks and performs all necessary operations.

Regular class work of elementary grade is conducted for all the boys, and 300 of the older boys spend half their time in industrial work. There are three shops of 100 boys each for carpentry, tailoring and shoemaking. Excellent furniture is made in the furniture shop, and in spite of the more or less inaccessible location of the orphanage, many orders are taken from Constantinople for furniture, with the result that the shop is self-supporting. Many more orders could be filled and more boys given the opportunity of learning the trade if funds were available for additional equipment.

The orphanage is in charge of the Greek Central Committee which has under its care 1500 Greek orphan boys and girls in and around Constantinople. The Greek Government supplies a certain amount of money for the monthly budget, and the Greek residents of Constantinople raise funds monthly which are doubled by the Near East Relief.

GLEE HASTINGS  
Orphanage Department

### BAGDAD ORPHANS MOVE TO JERUSALEM

*Jerusalem, April 25th.* The Jerusalem Armenian Monastery is now the home of 830 Armenian orphans who have been until recently supported by the Near East Relief in Bagdad. The British transported the children, free of charge, from Bagdad to Jerusalem. The orphans are now being cared for by the Near East Relief of the Beirut Area, with Bishop Tourian, formerly of Constantinople, in charge of the orphanage.

**SAMSOUN N.E.R. SERVES 944,025 MEALS**

*Samsoun, April 25th.* Samsoun, although one of the smaller stations of the Anatolia Area of the Near East Relief, has given out since January 944,025 free meals. The food relief has been distributed as follows:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Bread-line, daily average, 1930                         | 214,200 meals, |
| Soup and bread for war refugees, daily average 1700, or | 188,700 meals, |
| Orphans, 1580 receiving 3 meals daily, or               | 466,200 meals, |
| Hospital patients, 225 daily average. 3 meals or        | 74,925 meals,  |
|   | 944,025        |

In addition to the food relief, 1000 donations of clothing, blankets, etc., have been made during the same number of weeks. In the Near East Relief Hospital, 435 prescriptions have been filled and 755 dressings have been furnished to the people of Samsoun who are too poor to pay for medical aid.

**Three Americans Carry on Entire Work**

Three Americans are directing this large piece of relief work. Miss Edna F. Steiger, of Williamsport, Pa., has charge of the medical work, Mrs. Edna Ashley Basset, of Los Angeles, California, is in charge of the three orphanages and general relief, and Mr. Augustus Green, of Chicago, Ill., Director of the Unit, plans the work, and is in charge of shipping supplies and forwarding telegrams and mail to the large interior N.E.R. stations.

**NEWS OF THE BEIRUT AREA**

Dr. Mark S. Ward and Mr. F. D. Yowell, who arrived recently in Constantinople via Beirut, have given the following notes concerning personnel in the Beirut Area:

Mr. Milo Zimmerman and Miss Dora Kerschner, of the Mardin Unit, Beirut Area, are returning to Beirut. Mr. Zimmerman will leave shortly for America.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Knudsen, formerly of the Aleppo Unit of the Near East Relief, are now located in Beirut. Mr. Knudsen is Treasurer for the Beirut Area, and Mrs. Knudsen is in charge of the Beirut personnel house.

Mr. Howard B. MacAfee, Managing Director of the Beirut Area, has just returned from an extended trip through the interior, covering all stations of the Beirut Area.

Mr. Herman Kreider is replacing Mr. J. P. Knudsen in the Aleppo Unit. Mr. Kreider has been until recently in the Transportation Department in Beirut.

Miss Louise Law has returned to Beirut from Marash, and is temporarily assigned to the Sidon orphanage.

Miss Emily I. Wade is Director of the Diarbekir Unit of the Beirut Area. Dr. Abbey Little is in charge of the medical work for this section and is assisting Miss Wade.

Miss Agnes Fenanga, who has been connected with the

Near East orphanage department in Mardin until the recent removal of the orphans to Beirut, will remain in Mardin with the Mission.

Mrs. Alma Kerr is assisting Mr. S. D. Jessup at the large Sidon orphanage centre which is to be a concentration point for 1500 Syrian children.

The Rev. Mr. MacAfee, of Los Angeles, brother of Mr. Howard B. MacAfee of the Beirut Area, is a guest at the personnel house, Beirut. The Rev. Mr. MacAfee is on an extended tour through the East.

**ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL**

Tognazzini, Dr. Irene (California), M. D. Leland Stanford University, 1916; In charge of one of the American Women's Hospitals, Serbia, 1920-22; assigned to Caucasus Area to join Dr. M. Elliott in the work of the American Women's Hospitals with the Near East Relief.

Cruikshank, M. (Portland, Oregon). Surgical Nurse; First Assistant to Dr. R. C. Coffey, Portland, Oregon, for six years; with the American Women's Hospitals, Serbia, 1921-22; assigned to Caucasus Area to join Dr. M. Elliott in the work of the American Women's Hospitals with the Near East Relief.

**PERSONNEL NOTES**

Mr. E. W. MacCaffrey (Cambridge, Mass.), Mr. W. P. Ambrose (Baltimore, Md.), and Mr. Clinton W. Crow (Rye, N. Y.), sailed May 5th for the Caucasus Area.

Mr. Frank S. Young, of the Philadelphia Near East Relief, who sailed to Batoum on the "Allagush", the food ship sent from Pennsylvania to Armenia, is in Constantinople.

Miss Constance Sheltman (Louisville, Ky.), Director of the Constantinople Industrial Department, is returning from a vacation in Paris, May 6th.

The Second Annual Educational Conference of Constantinople Women's College will be held Wednesday afternoon, May 10th, from 2 to 5 p.m. Addresses will be given in French and English. The teachers of the city, and all others who are interested in education, are cordially invited to the conference.

We wish to correct an error in last week's issue. Miss Christine Maclean (Fall River, Mass.) is temporarily assigned to Miss Cushman's orphanage, Boyadjikent. Miss Grisel MacLaren is still connected with the Ismid Near East Relief Hospital.



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Caris E. Mills, Editor

## NEW QUARTERS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

### N. E. R. HEADQUARTERS

Beginning on Monday, May 15th, the Headquarters Offices of the Near East Relief will be transferred from No. 18 Mengene Maidan, near the Ottoman Public Dept., to the new premises on the tramway avenue of Ortaköy, formerly known as Petty Officers' School (Kuchuk Zabıt Mektebi), east of the burnt Tchiraghan Palace on the Bosphorus.

The offices, supply base, and garage will be in one centre which will result in a great saving both in workers and transportation for the Near East Relief.

## TWO AMERICANS NURSE 280 TYPHUS CASES

During the typhus epidemic this winter and spring at Harpoot, a city five hundred miles inland from the Black Sea, Dr. Ruth Parmelee of Boston, and Mrs. Walter Curt (Miss Elizabeth Morgan) of Wilkesbarre, Pa., directed the Harpoot hospital of the Near East Relief which was continually filled with 280 typhus patients. The four other American members of the Medical Department, Dr. Mark S. Ward, of Boston, Dr. Cyrus Zimmerman of Schaefferstown, Pa., Miss Elizabeth Bury, of Pawtucket, R.I., and Miss Edith Wood, of Philadelphia, were themselves seriously ill with typhus.

Aside from carrying the strain of fighting the typhus cases of the American personnel, typhus was raging in the refugee camps, and the 100 beds of the Harpoot Hospital were insufficient to accommodate the typhus patients. "We had at times as many as 300 typhus patients," said Dr. Parmelee, "and we had to place them two in a bed or on mattresses on the floor. Many of the refugees who were in an underfed condition died."

The typhus cases were only one phase of the medical work. Dr. Parmelee opened a baby hospital, to take care of the refugee mothers with tiny babies. In talking about the baby hospital, Dr. Parmelee said, "Yes, we had 18 tiny babies with their mothers. The mothers worked during the day, aiding with housework, sewing, cleaning, etc., leaving three of the mothers in charge of the babies. Our orphan boys in the carpentry department made 18 tiny cribs, and the children were taken out in these beds for a sun bath once a day."

"Instead of being bound in swaddling clothes, tied to a

straight board, and carried about all day on their mothers' backs, as is the usual method in Harpoot, our babies were given plenty of fresh air, and allowed to kick and move to their hearts' content. They were fed regularly on American evaporated milk instead of anything from a cucumber to a piece of native cheese, and the result was healthy, bright, happy children."

"During the rest hour when all the babies had a nap, the row of sleeping children was a constant wonder and surprise to Harpoot mothers who do not train their babies to eat or sleep by any special schedule. We made it a point to allow the children to lie on their sides instead of being placed continually flat on their backs as is the usual Harpoot method. I think the baby home did much to teach many mothers the modern methods of caring for children."

In addition to the hospital, the baby home, and the medical work in the refugee camps, Dr. Parmelee was the physician in charge of the 5,000 Harpoot orphans who are being supported by the Near East Relief. It was a trying time, and both Dr. Parmelee and Miss Morgan were relieved from a great strain when the Americans with typhus were finally out of danger.

Dr. Mark S. Ward and Dr. Ruth Parmelee are returning to America shortly, but Dr. Cyrus Zimmerman, Miss Elizabeth Bury, and Miss Edith Wood are again carrying on the medical work at Harpoot.

## PROGRAM FOR DECORATION DAY

On Decoration Day, May 30th, the following exercises will be held in the American Section of the Cemetery, at Ferikeuy, Constantinople.

A procession will form promptly at 11 o'clock at the gate of the cemetery and march to the American Section, preceded by the band of the U. S. S. "Scorpion," playing Playel's Hymn. Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner will give a short talk on "The Purpose of Decoration Day."

The graves will be decorated by a Committee of the American Women's Club, the band playing appropriate hymns. This will be followed by a prayer by the Rev. C. T. Riggs and an address by Dr. E. B. Watson.

The Junior Red Cross of Constantinople will sing "America the Beautiful," which will be followed by the Benediction. The band will play for the recessional.

Flowers are being donated by Constantinople Post No. 1 of the American Legion and various other American organizations in Constantinople.

In addition to the graves in the Ferikeuy Cemetery, there is an American grave in the Greek cemetery at San Stefano, another near the house of Mr. Walter Seager in Bebek, and four in the British Cemetery in Haidar Pasha. These graves will be suitably decorated concurrently with those at Ferikeuy.

### NEAR EAST RELIEF GRAVES IN TURKEY, SYRIA, ARMENIA

The Rev. Richard Stanley Emrich, of Boston, Mass., who died in Aleppo, Syria, in 1919.

Miss Edith M. Winchester of Philadelphia, who died in Erivan in 1919.

Mr. Paul Peltier, of New York City, who died in Eskichehir in 1919, (Mr. Peltier was buried in New York City).

Captain Jay H. Robinson, of San Francisco, Cal., who died in Constantinople in 1920,

Miss Jessie Wallace, of Berkeley Cal., who died in Mardin in 1920.

Miss Mary A. Graffam, of Oberlin, Ohio., who died in Sivas in 1921,

Master Wallace Emrich, of Framingham, Mass., son of Mrs. R. S. Emrich of the Near East Relief, who died in Constantinople in 1921.

Mrs. W. W. Peet, of the American Mission Board, who died in Constantinople in 1921,

Mr. Stoltzfuss, who died in the Syrian Area in 1921.

Miss Annie Allen, of Boston, Mass., who died in Sivas in 1922.

Mrs. W. W. Peet, Captain Jay Robinson, and Master Wallace Emrich are buried in the Ferikeuy Cemetery, Constantinople.

### IN ANCIENT DIARBEEKIR

In the ancient black-walled city of Diarbekir, situated on a plain at the edge of the Tigris River, Miss Emily I. Wade, and Dr. Abbey Noyes Little, of Boston, have carried on the work of the Near East Relief for nearly three years. For many months, during Dr. Little's absence in Constantinople and Mardin, Miss Wade handled the work alone.

There are today 1000 refugees and 200 orphans of various nationalities in Diarbekir. It is reported that permission has been granted to move the orphans to Beirut, but Miss Wade will continue to carry on the work of general relief. She has gained the confidence of all nationalities, and it is at their urgent request that she is remaining.

Diarbekir is the meeting place of the Arab, the Turk, the

Kurd, the Armenian, the Syrian, and the Chaldean. It is a common event for Miss Wade to see a band of Arabs galloping across the plain to the city on beautiful horses, inlaid daggers flashing in their belts, wearing the flowing "abba" for a gown, and the characteristic "kaffirs" on their heads. The rich Arabs wear "kaffirs" of white silk tied with ropes of goat hair. Here, Kurds, dressed in white homespun, elaborately embroidered in purple and yellow, their long flowing sleeves tied across their shoulders, come to sell yohourt, cheese, eggs and butter. Their headdress is a high white felt hat, bulging at the top. The Chaldeans are an old Assyrian race, and one of the oldest Christian peoples. They have a very good orphanage and take good care of their children.

Only six weeks ago, Miss Wade and Dr. Little were notified that a caravan was arriving. They expected the usual long train of camels with tinkling bells, piled high with supplies, but were delighted to find a caravan of Americans on horseback who had been travelling from Harpoot.—Dr. Ruth Parmelee, Miss Rebecca Parker, Miss Isabelle Harley, Miss Elizabeth Morgan (Mrs. Walter Curt), Dr. Mark L. Ward, and Mr. George L. Garside. One must live far in the interior to imagine the excitement and delight which these Near East Relief workers created as they entered the ancient city gate through the black stone walls of Diarbekir.

When Dr. Little and Miss Wade first went to Diarbekir in the winter of 1920, they found refugees from the north—Bitlis, Marash, Erzroum, Van, Sivas, and even as far away as Trebizond. These people were in a desperate condition. Miss Wade hurriedly sent in a requisition for clothes, clothes, clothes—in fact anything for a covering. The people were wretched and naked, some having only a shirt—shoes and stockings were not to be seen. On the last train to run that year on the Berlin-Bagdad railway, the clothes arrived from the Near East Relief Headquarters. It was another instance where American old clothes arrived just in time and saved the situation. Children and grown people came through the snow in their bare feet for American old clothes. Since that time industrial work has been opened, the orphanages have been placed on a systematic basis, repatriation of some of the refugees has been undertaken, and it is not surprising that when Miss Wade and Dr. Little think of leaving, the inhabitants and refugees alike, of all nationalities, plead for the Americans to remain.

### DAY NURSERY, ORTAKEUY, CONSTANTINOPLE

A day nursery has been opened at Ortakey by Mr. George Dennis and Mrs. Melville Chater for the General Relief Department of the Near East Relief. A room in the Armenian school has been secured rent free, and children of all nationalities are cared for during the day while their mothers go to their work. One hot meal and two meals of bread and milk are served to the children daily.

The Day Nursery has recently been turned over to the Case Committee under the charge of Mrs. R. S. Emrich.

## AT KERASSOUND ON THE BLACK SEA

(An appeal from the Greek Patriarch)

Kerassound, a little town on the Black Sea, the port for many interior towns and villages, had formerly a population of 20,000, 8,500 of whom were Greeks. Thanks to a considerable exportation of materials, the people were once well to do. But the little city of Kerassound has not escaped the effects of war. The residents have undergone many sufferings and hardships, and it has been necessary to open an orphanage to care for homeless children. The Greek people of the town have for some time supported the orphanage, but events have happened which have made it almost impossible to obtain food to live.

Over one year ago, 90 of the orphans, suffering from very serious eye trouble, were sent to Constantinople, and many of the other children were distributed among the families who still had a little money. By this means the number of orphans was reduced to 25, but now the maintenance of the few is almost impossible, and the care rendered them is less than sufficient. With difficulty we are able to give these children corn bread which we obtain from families who are almost equally needy. The children sleep three and four on the floor on one mattress, and yet we have not the materials to better this condition.

There is no possibility in Kerassound of earning one's bread, and the population grows less and less each day through sickness. Piece by piece, the people are selling their household belongings, and it is growing more difficult to help our children in the orphanage. Children live in the streets and beg to be taken into the orphanage but we cannot take them because there is nothing for them. We send them away with a helplessness which makes our hearts ache. I therefore entreat the Near East Relief to do what is possible to help until a general improvement of the situation occurs.

The Greek Patriarch of Kerassound.

Mr. James Crutcher, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the Director of the Near East Relief, at Trebizond, has made an investigation and finds conditions as described by the Greek Patriarch. A donation from the Trebizond supplies has been made, including blankets, milk, skin shoes, unbleached muslin, dress material, flour, candles, etc.

## CONSTANTINOPLE NOTES

The Turkish orphans of Constantinople will today meet His Imperial Majesty, Mehmed VI, Sultan of Turkey, as he goes to the old Palace at Seraglio Point to venerate the relics of Mohammed.

A musical will be given by Mme. Ariandna Roumanova, Pianist, Mme. N. Kondratieff, Baritone, and L. Bolotine, Violinist, at the home of Mrs. R. S. Emrich, at Roumeli Hissar, today at 4:30 o'clock. The proceeds will be given to the gifted

composer, Mme. Ariandna Roumanova, to aid her in continuing her studies.

3134 widows and children are being supported through the work of the Constantinople Industrial Department of the Near East Relief which is in charge of Miss Constance Sheltman, of Louisville, Ky., assisted by Miss Katherine Paddock, of Kankakee, Illinois.

The five Armenian Catholic orphanages in Constantinople are efficiently managed by the Armenian Sisters and Fathers. The Near East Relief duplicates the donations raised monthly by the Armenian Catholics in the city. In addition to this, the Near East Relief helps out with supplies from time to time.

The "little mother" system at the Ortakeuy Jewish orphanage, Constantinople, is one of the best features of the institution. Each older girl has charge of a family of three younger children and is responsible for their cleanliness, mending, and table manners.

Miss M. Davenport, of Constantinople College, is working part time with the Orphanage Department of the Near East Relief, introducing recreational work in the girls' orphanages.

In addition to the 48 boys which the Near East Relief has placed in the Engineering Department at Robert College, ten especially bright boys of four nationalities are being trained for orphanage teachers at Robert College.

During the past month, the General Relief Department has requisitioned fourteen Singer sewing machines. These machines are being sold on the installment plan to women supporting their families by sewing. This scheme has been the means of making many refugee families independent.

## GREEK WORK AT SALONICA

Miss Esther Sutton, of Chappaqua, N. Y., who has just returned from Salonica, states that the city is filled with refugees—both Greek and Russian. The Greek Government is doing its utmost to meet the situation by allotting land for the refugees to work and supplying a small sum of money for the building of huts. The building money is given on the installment plan, the first allotment being made for the foundation. When the foundation is finished, a similar amount can be procured for the beams and walls, and finally the material for roofing is donated. In this way, the Committee is assured that the money is used for the purpose intended.

## IN THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Mr. B. F. Plimpton and Mr. J. W. Van Wert, who are ill in the American Hospital, Constantinople, are reported to be much better this week.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

The S.S. "Megalli Hellas" arrived May 13th from New York with the following new personnel:

Srode, Josephine (Chicago, Ill.) Social Service Worker; University of California, and University of Chicago, Ph.B. 1921; Chicago Training School of Social Work, Class 1913; Assistant Head Resident, Gade Hill Settlement, Chicago, 4 years; Assistant Head Worker, Chicago Settlement, at time of entering Near East Relief. Assigned to Caucasus Area.

Strode, Pauline (Chicago, Ill.) Social Service Worker; University of Chicago, Ph. B. 1921; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 1916; Gade Hill Centre and Neighborhood Guild, Chicago, 2 years. Assigned to Caucasus Area.

Francis, Dorothy (Westfield, N. J.) Social Service Worker; Institute of Musical Art, New York City; Parish Worker and Organist, St. John's P. E. Church, Clifton, Staten Island, 3 years; Canteen work with Y.M.C.A. in France and Germany, 2 years. Assigned to Caucasus Area.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Anatolia Area of the Near East Relief, sailed May 9th for Samsoun on his way to Angora.

Captain E. A. Yarrow (Binghamton, N.Y.) Director General of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief, Mr. J. R. Phelps (Louisville, Ky.) Manager of Railroad Transportation, Caucasus Area, Miss Grace Blackwell (Trenton, N.J.) of the Medical Department, Alexandropol, and Mr. F. D. Yowell (Washington, D. C.) sailed for the Caucasus Area, Sunday, May 7th.

Mr. Frank S. Young, of the Philadelphia offices of the Near East Relief, is leaving by the Orient Express for Paris, May 14th. Mr. Young came to the Near East in charge of the S. S. "Allaguash", the food ship sent from Pennsylvania to Armenia. Mr. Young hopes to reach Philadelphia in time to meet the "Allaguash" on her return trip.

Miss Katherine Gillespie (New Rochelle, N. Y.) has been assigned to Angora to assist Miss Florence Billings who is representing the Near East Relief there. Miss Gillespie sailed May 9th for Samsoun.

Miss Emily Petty (Berwick, Pa.) and Mr. Paul C. Betts (Towanda, Pa.) have been assigned to the Harpoot Unit. Miss Emily Petty, who is a graduate of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, will be connected with the Medical Department, and Mr. Betts will aid with the work of the Finance Department. Mr. George L. Garside (Passaic, N. J.) who has spent over a year with the Harpoot Unit, is returning with Miss

Petty and Mr. Betts. The party sailed May 9th for Samsoun where they will continue their trip inland for 500 miles by yayli (the interior covered wagon).

Miss Gertrude Anthony (Berkeley, Cal.), Miss Fanny Noyes (Oberlin, Ohio) and Miss Charlotte R. Willard (Chicago, Ill.) sailed May 9th. for Samsoun on their way to the Marsovan Unit of the Near East Relief.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Chater (Englewood, N. J.) sailed Monday, May 8th, for Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Chater have planned an extensive tour through Europe before returning to the United States.

Miss Anna Daniels (Allston, Mass.) who has been connected with the Orphanage Department of the Near East Relief in Trebizond for nearly three years, arrived in Constantinople, May 8th. Miss Daniels is returning shortly to the United States via China.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, of Princeton, N.J., the well known American writer, is visiting Constantinople. Dr. Gibbons expects to sail shortly for the Caucasus Area where he will visit the various stations of the Near East Relief.

Miss Edith Grieve, niece of Dr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Post of Robert College, is assisting Mrs. R. S. Emrich in the Case Department of the Near East Relief.

Miss M. L. Caldwell (Bristol, Tenn.) is temporarily taking charge of the Ortakeuy Day Nursery work, Constantinople.

Miss Isabel Norkewicz (Shenandoah, Pa.) who has been connected with the medical work of the Near East Relief in the Caucasus and Anatolia Areas for two years, is sailing shortly for the United States.

A letter has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Darbshire of Beech Point, Shelby City, Ky. Mrs. Darbshire (Miss Ruth Whiting) was a member of the Weltesley Unit which came to Turkey with the Leviathan party in March, 1919. Mr. Darbshire was for one year Director of the Broussa Unit. Their daughter, Elizabeth, is now over one year of age.

Miss Jeanne Vancouver has been appointed to the District of Kazachi Post, Caucasus Area.

Mr. William E. Cook (Independence, Iowa) has been appointed to the District of Karaklis, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Charles R. Clark (Dundee, N.Y.) has been appointed to the District of Kazachi Post, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area.

Mrs. Charles R. Clark (Dundee, N.Y.) has been appointed to the Regulating Station, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area.

Dr. and Mrs. John H. Evans (Norwich, Conn.) have been assigned to Erivan, Caucasus Area.

Miss Martha D. Denniston (Chicago Ill.) has been assigned to Djalal Oghli, Caucasus Area.

Miss M. Davenport, of Constantinople College, is working part time with the Orphanage Department of the Near East Relief.



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Carls E. Mills, Editor

## AMERICAN SEED-GRAIN SPROUTING

Professor Leonard Hartill, Agricultural Director of the Near East Relief in Armenia, reports by wire that 91 per cent of the American seed-grain sown in Armenia has sprouted and promises a record crop.

The American seeds introduced into Armenia this year include wheat, barley, and thirty varieties of vegetables. Professor Hartill is from the New York State Department of Agriculture and is spending two years in Near East Relief work in Armenia with a view to applying American Agricultural methods to farming conditions there.

## DR. MABEL ELLIOTT WRITES FROM ERIVAN

(The following are extracts of a letter from Dr. Mabel Elliott, of Lake Worth, Florida, who is in charge of the medical work of the American Women's Hospitals in connection with the Near East Relief.)

"On my way to the office this morning, I passed groups of the town children of Erivan. Their poor thin emaciated bodies could be seen through their ragged coverings. Their faces were pinched and old looking from lack of nourishment and proper care. I had just left one of the Near East Relief orphanages where the children were eating a wholesome breakfast. We have 5000 orphans in the orphanages of Erivan, and I often wonder what would happen to these children if we were not here.

"Some days, when our troubles seem too much for us, we eight American relief workers of Erivan, get together and swap miseries. At such times we are apt to say to each other, 'Why on earth do we stay here? Let's go home!' Presently we all calm down, and the orphanage department head says to the medical department head, 'Can you imagine my 5000 children a year from now if we pulled out?' And the head of the medical department replies 'I saw a room set aside for the sick in a refugee camp today, and when I consider the wretched beings I saw there, lacking nourishment and medicines, I returned to our overfilled but clean and orderly hospital, feeling as though I were the head of St. Luke's in Chicago or the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

"We can not talk of pulling out. We must talk of meeting the need of the wretched children in the streets and the suffering in camps like the one I saw today."

Since writing the above letter, Dr. Elliott has taken great

steps towards meeting the need. The largest medical centre in the Near East was opened April 20th at Alexandropol under her direction. Three large hospitals, with a complete medical and surgical staff of native doctors, under American supervision, will care for the health of the twenty thousand children in the orphanages of this one district, as well as the children who are coming to the town from the villages in search of food. These hungry children arrive in such a weak condition that they lie listlessly about the streets until they are carried to the hospitals.

## N. E. R. FOOD SHIPS SAIL FOR FAMINE AREA

On Thursday, May 18th, the S. S. "Deep Water" sailed from Constantinople for Batoum, carrying 5000 tons corn grits, cereals and medical supplies for the work of the Near East Relief in the Caucasus famine area.

The S. S. "Leisemarsk", a ship chartered by the Near East Relief in New York, loaded with 4000 tons corn grits, cereals, beds, medical supplies, etc., sailed Saturday night from Constantinople for Batoum, and the S.S. "Cœur d'Alene" is now in Constantinople harbor with 1000 tons supplies. The "Cœur d'Alene" will sail Monday evening for the Caucasus.

## THE SMALLEST STOCKING FACTORY IN THE WORLD

*Constantinople, May 17.* The smallest stocking factory in the world, but the largest in Constantinople, is being operated by the Armenian girl orphans of the Arnaoutkeuy Industrial Orphanage. 50 pairs of stockings are turned out daily, and the girls are supplying stockings for more than 9000 Armenian orphan children in the city. The factory consists of one room and a few machines, but the girls have become so expert that the result is a great saving to the orphanages in the purchase of stockings.

A pair of socks are to be presented by the girls to Mr. Gustav Oberlaender, of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, Pa., who is President and owner of one of the largest stocking factories in America. Mr. and Mrs. Oberlaender came to Constantinople during March on the S.S. "Caronia," one of the large tourist ships. While in Constantinople, they visited the Industrial Orphanage and other phases of the work of the Near East Relief.

### EFFORTS TO RAISE ORPHANAGE FUNDS

The plan of having two representatives from the Near East Relief meet regularly once a week with the Armenian Central Committee, Constantinople, a move inaugurated in January, is resulting in an increased cooperation between the two organizations which is gratifying. Changes in orphanage policy, regarding the welfare of the children, are more easily effected. The Armenian Central Committee is doing its utmost to raise money for the orphanages, not only among the Armenians in Constantinople but also in Bulgaria and Roumania.

### L. R. OGDEN TELLS ABOUT HIS WORK WITH BOYS

Mr. L. Ray Ogden, of Oakland, Cal., Superintendent of Boys' Work at the large Near East Relief orphanages at Alexandropol, Armenia, in writing to a Boys' Club in California, makes the following statements concerning the work.

"You fellows can recall how, during our hiking trips into the Sierras, we made one small hatchet serve for cutting firewood, building a raft, opening milk cans and cleaning fish. But never have I realized so well that 'necessity is the mother of invention,' until I started work with the thousands of boy orphans up here in this land of devastated homes and parentless children. You never hear our children say, 'Let's run over to the store and get a box of marshmallow wafers.' Instead, the boys with whom I have been hiking this year will cut down a common thistle, strip off the husk and devour the interior as a delicacy.

"It is interesting, too, to watch these orphan boys work with a piece of tin. Sometimes, walking across the orphanage grounds, I see a group of little lads engaged in some task with a bit of tin, an old nail and rock. They are cutting out the shape of a cathedral, with arches, dome, spires, and all. With the aid of a discarded file, they will make a knife-blade from some old bit of tin, inserting this blade into a home-made handle. With this knife, they will attempt more pretentious articles. One of them, having saved up a sufficiency of American condensed milk cans, made a small engine and train of cars four feet long. Every stove in the Near East Relief orphanages here is made by the boys from the tin roofs of destroyed buildings. From this same discarded material they make shovels, dustpans, water-pails, small bathtubs, kerosene carriers—in fact sufficient utensils to furnish this orphanage of 6000 boys.

"I wish you could see some of the little houses they have built for themselves when I would have said there was not a single bit of building material available. The houses are made of mud, coated with whitewash and comprise a single room. Doors made from tin or bits of board, and windows made from broken panes of glass are set in the walls. Inside you find a chair or two, a tiny stove, flower-

pots containing plants, and a vessel for boiling tea—all made by the boys. On little shelves are displayed a variety of tin ornaments, patterned after Persian pitchers, Turkish water-pots, and Kourdish tea-kettles. The boys try to make for themselves the home they have never known.

"In these houses, the boys delight to cook their own beet-tops, various sorts of edible weeds which they have learned to know, and their garden-produce. Their gardens will give them this summer a good chance to test their skill as cooks. Generally there is a puppy which has his shack outside the house, or a kitten which is curled up inside. You would smile, I think, to see the proprietor and his guests busily engaged with knitting needles made of pieces of wire, constructing knapsacks and even making themselves ear-flaps and stockings for the cold winter of the Caucasus.

"How I shall smile at the American boy who hereafter tells me that things cannot be done because there are no tools or materials! However, I'm not saying that the Near East Relief orphanages cannot use files, hammers, saws, awls and pliers in plenty; for our boys are making the orphanage furniture, and some of them even make their clothes. Thousands more of them must be taught to do these things—not only to help themselves now, but to have a profession when they become men."

### MUSICALE AT HOME OF MRS. EMRICH

Rarely in Constantinople has a musicale given such complete pleasure to music-lovers as that given at the home of Mrs. R. S. Emrich, of the Near East Relief, last Saturday, by Mme. Ariadna Roumanova, composer-pianist, her brother, Leonide Bolotine, violinist, and Mme. N. Kondratieff, baritone.

Mme. Roumanova and M. Bolotine are children of the late Admiral Bolotine of the Russian Navy, who died during the Black Sea exodus. Under the Kerenyky Government, Mme. Romanova accompanied her husband to Tokio where he headed the Russian Mission. After the collapse of Kerenyky they went to California. Last autumn Mme. Roumanova came to Constantinople to help her mother, brother and sister.

Mme. Roumanova, now but 20 years of age, has composed a large number of songs and a variety of piano works which are receiving enthusiastic praise.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN SAMSOON

Miss Edna F. Steiger, of Williamsport, Pa., who is in charge of the Near East Relief medical work in Samsoun, reports a large number of cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, typhus, and mumps in the city. These diseases are spreading rapidly among the children and the Near East Relief hospital has not sufficient beds or bedding adequately to care for the patients begging admittance. It has been necessary to place as many as four or five children in one bed with the

result that it is almost impossible to check contagion. The orphanages are crowded, and it is becoming very difficult both for Miss Steiger and the native nurses to keep disease from spreading.

Mr. Augustus Green, of Chicago, Ill., the Director of the Samsoun Unit of the Near East Relief, is planning to turn the Near East Relief office building into a hospital, renting a smaller building for office purposes.

### REGARDING INCOME TAX

Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul General, has forwarded to the Near East Relief, the following instructions concerning extension of time allowed certain organizations and Americans living abroad for filing income tax returns for 1921 and subsequent years:

"An extension of time for filing returns of income for 1921 and subsequent years for paying the tax is hereby granted up to and including the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year in the case of American citizens residing or travelling abroad, including persons in military or naval service on duty outside United States.

"The installments of tax which are actually due must be paid at the time of filing the return, and the other installments shall be paid as they fall due. In all such cases an affidavit must be attached to the return, stating the cause of the delay in filing. Taxpayers who take advantage of this extension will be charged with interest at the rate of one-half per cent a month on the first installment of tax from the original due date thereof.

D. H. BLAIR  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

### "U-FIFTY-TWO"

Miss Blanche Scribner, of Lansing, Michigan, who is the accountant of the near East Relief in Erivan, tells in a recent letter how quickly the children pick up phrases in English.

"One certainly hears and sees strange things over here. Suppose, for instance, a ragged child walked up to you in the street, and said imploringly, 'U-fifty-two!' That was what happened to me in the streets of Erivan a few days ago. She kept on repeating the phrase and I did not know whether she referred to a boat or an aeroplane. Finally I secured an interpreter, who explained, 'She tells that she has heard the Near East Relief warehouseman say it, and that it means old clothes.' Then I understood. 'U-52' is the Near East Relief stock-sheet number which is printed on all bales of second-hand clothes shipped from America.

"I took the child to our warehouse and gave her a skirt which came from New York, a jacket from San Francisco, and a pair of stockings from Boston. I told her through our interpreter that she now represented three of our big States, and though she didn't get the joke, she smiled so beautifully

at the prospect of being clothed that I wished that the American donors of the humble articles might have seen her.

"But 'U-52' did not end there. The multitudes of ragged men and women, who live in battered box-cars at the station, had seen the American bales come in, and they too caught the password. Next morning the Near East Relief warehouse was besieged by these walking ragbags, who kept on repeating 'U-52!' 'U-52!' with every accent of misery and wretchedness. It was a sad moment when the last garment was handed out. Those who had received nothing walked wearily away. And every day since then, they accost the Near East relief workers in the streets, saying 'U-52! U-52!' in pleading tones.

### 1000 TOWN CHILDREN IN BREAD LINE

Erivan, April 25th. Mr. Dudley P. Lewis, of Princeton, Mass., Assistant District Commander of the Erivan District of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief, in describing present conditions, makes the following statements:

"Nearly a thousand town children of Erivan, clad in old rags and flour sacks, stand daily in our bread line. These are children living in the town whose parents are so poor that it has become impossible for them to feed the family. We have over 5000 children in the Erivan orphanages, and the number is growing. In the surrounding towns, want and disease are on every hand. It was bad enough in the winter, and we hoped that conditions would improve with the coming of spring. There is not the suffering from cold, but the warmer weather seems to bring its own brand of disease and suffering. These people are in such a run-down condition that they succumb to almost every kind of ailment existing.

"The children in our orphanages are fortunate. They receive plain wholesome food, and they attend school daily. As the great need here is constructive effort to counteract the results of the war, it is obligatory on the part of every Near East Relief orphan to attend the Industrial school at the age of 14. Counting these schools, our kindergarten, primary and hospitals, the attendance is about 4000 daily."

### NOTES

The opening of Camp Mark L. Bristol will take place this afternoon. The camp is located this year on the Bosphorus at Yenikeuy.

Frank Bacon, creator of the title role in "Lightnin'," gave his famous Bill Jones costume to the Near East Relief old clothes collection "to help a refugee."

Hershey, Pa., has contributed 25,000 pounds of cocoa for the children of the Near East Relief orphanages: 16,000 pounds were the contribution of the citizens, and 9,000 pounds were donated by the Hershey Chocolate Company. Cocoa is a new drink for the majority of the children and they wait eagerly for a cup of the "sweet milk."

The monthly luncheon of the American Women's Club will be held at Tokatlian's on Monday, May 29th, at 12:30. Plans for the future of the Club will be discussed.



### MONASTERY LIFE IN CESAREA

Mr. Henry R. Murphy, of Lawrence, Mass., who is Orphanage Director of the 3000 Near East Relief orphans in Cesarea, has written the following concerning life in the old Armenian Monastery which is now an orphanage.

"Some months ago, our big orphanage at Cesarea moved their population of children out to this old monastery on the mountain-side. I live here four days each week and the balance of the time I spend in the nearby town of Talas.

"Monastery-life, as I find it, is fine. You feel very ancient every time you enter the iron-studded doors with great crossbars barricading them inside. However with 500 children playing and shouting about, it is difficult to imagine the quiet dignified monks pacing up and down the long arched corridors or walking about the courtyards.

"The monk in charge here is known as 'Vartabed'. He is a fine old man, and I eat one meal a day with him. The other two I prepare myself. Except for a refugee who knows a little English, my interpreter and myself are the only English-speaking people here in Evkere.

"Formerly the monks had fine gardens and a big swimming-pool. The gardens have been abandoned, but we have repaired the swimming-pool—to the great joy of the children and the relief workers as well. All through the hills on which the monastery stands there are innumerable caves and many miles of subterranean passages, constructed long ago for safety's sake. Entering one of these passageways that connect with the monastery, one finds great boulders which can be rolled in place blocking the entrance. It is all very medieval.

"As to the orphanage work, I like it very much. I am on the best of terms with the orphanage boys, and whenever I return to Talas, after my four days at Evkere, they fairly fall over themselves to greet me. We are very proud of our large family of more than 3000 children."

### VICKREY HOME, CONSTANTINOPLE

"Vickrey Home," the working home for orphans in Constantinople, is now sheltering 112 older boys, who are apprenticed out to tradesman in the city. Some of the boys are shoemakers and carpenters, others are clerking in shops, two are dental assistants, one is a goldsmith apprentice, five or six are in garages, and others are office boys.

The boys work all day in various parts of the city but meet at supper at the "Vickrey Home" at Koum Kapou. In the evening the boys attend night-classes, lectures, or perhaps a cinema given in the building. Each one has a comfortable bed in a pleasant dormitory.

Half of the wages, which are of course very small, are used towards their support, 20% is used for street-car fare and incidentals, and the remainder is banked. Each boy is the proud possessor of his own bankbook. They are a fine, manly, self-respecting bunch of boys who are looking forward to the time when they will take the next step and become independent citizens.

GLEE HASTINGS  
Orphanage Department

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Rydgren, Forest (Hillside, N.J.) Auditor, Perine & Nichols, C.P.A., New York City, 2 years.

Mr. Rydgren arrived in Constantinople, May 20th, on the S.S. "Acropolis."

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief for the Anatolia Area, left Angora, May 19th, for the Near East Relief center at Harpoot. Mr. Jaquith will also visit Near East Relief work at Cesarea, Konia, Sivas, and Marsovan.

Miss Edith Wood (Philadelphia Pa.) (A. R. C. Nurse) is arriving in Constantinople from Samsoun, May 21st. On May 5th, Miss Wood left the Harpoot Unit where she has been connected with the Medical Department of the Near East Relief. She has just recovered from typhus.

Mr. Albert MacKenzie (Philadelphia, Pa.) left Harpoot, May 2nd, and is returning to Constantinople via Aleppo. Mr. MacKenzie has been connected with the Finance Department of the Harpoot Unit of the Near East Relief.

Miss Mary Ward (Boston, Mass.) is in Constantinople at the Scutari Language School. Miss Ward has been assisting Mr. R. P. Travis at the large Near East Relief orphanage, Jebail, Beirut Area.

Miss Bessie Murdoch (Chicago, Ill.) and Mr. N.J. Knapp (Los Angeles, Cal.) left Harpoot, April 15th, and are travelling via Aleppo. For three years, Miss Murdoch and Mr. Knapp have carried on the Near East Relief medical, orphanage and relief work at Arabkir, in the interior of Anatolia.

Miss Dorothy Francis (Westfield, N. J.), Miss Josephine Strode (Chicago, Ill.), and Miss Pauline Strode (Chicago, Ill.) sailed for the Caucasus Area, May 19th, on the S.S. "Adria."

Miss Margaret MacLellan (Jamaica Plains, Mass.) is sailing today, May 20th, for the United States. Miss MacLellan is an A. R. C. Nurse who has been connected with the Medical Department of the Near East Relief at Harpoot and Rodosto in the Anatolia Area.

Miss Sophie S. Holt (Duluth, Minn.) is sailing for the United States today, May 20th, on the S.S. "Megalli Hellas." For three years, Miss Holt has been in charge of the Near East Relief Orphanage for Girls at Ismid. Her Assistant, Miss Markarian, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, is returning with Miss Holt to America.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, of Princeton, N. J., the well known American author, sailed May 19th, on the S.S. "Adria" for the Caucasus Area. Dr. Gibbons is planning a trip to Baku and Daghistan. He will also visit the various units of the Near East Relief in the Caucasus Area.

Dr. Ruth Parmelee (Boston, Mass.) sailed today, May 20th, for the United States, on the S.S. "Megalli Hellas." Dr. Parmelee has been connected with the medical work of the Near East Relief in Harpoot for 3 years.



# Near East Relief

WILLIAM I. HANCOCK  
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Caris E. Mills, Editor

## MISS CUSHMAN TO RUN CHAIN OF ORPHANAGES

Miss E. Cushman, of West Exeter, N. Y., is to take charge of the largest Near East Relief orphanage centre in Constantinople. In addition to the orphanages at Boyadjikuey which have been under Miss Cushman's charge since 1920, an estate has been rented at Yenikeuy which will accommodate as many as 800 additional children. Orphans from smaller centres will be moved to the buildings at Yenikeuy, resulting in a great saving in workers, supplies, rent, etc., through concentration.

The new orphanage property is in two sections, the road through Yenikeuy separating the coast house from the stables, garage, and terraced gardens. The main building is situated in rose gardens which run down to the Bosphorus, making an ideal playground and bathing place for the children. This estate, which is the former home of Prince Burhan-ed-din, the son of Sultan Abdul Hamid, has been rented by the Near East Relief for a term of five years with two years' option.

Miss Cushman, with the aid of native assistants, is to care for more than 1000 children. "The orphan girls will do much of the housework," said Miss Cushman, "because I believe in teaching them to work and become good housewives. One half of the day will be devoted to studies and the other half to industrial work for both boys and girls. Already I have 60 boys in the tailor shop, 84 in the shoe shop, as well as a number in the carpentry department. There is a dressmaking department where the girls are learning to sew and a thorough course in domestic science is being planned."

It is interesting to visit the orphanage and watch the children at work. Every child is the proud possessor of a native broom and is responsible for the cleanliness of a certain section of the floor, the making of one bed, and the neatness of one place in the dining room. One cook superintends the preparing of food for this large family. The children peel the vegetables, aid in the cooking of the food, do the serving, and wash the dishes. Marks are given for perfect work and there is great competition to become 100 per cent perfect and win a prize.

An ex-officer of Wrangel's Army is giving the children a course in athletic training and swimming, with the result that they are becoming active, alert, and full of life. The hot Turkish bath is the event of the week when the two marble rooms are heated and the children enter in groups, throwing the hot water over each other in the native way. These hot

baths, the sea bathing, athletic work, wholesome food, and regular life are rapidly removing the effects of underfeeding and hardships of the long years of the war.

550 children have been too small a group to use to advantage Miss Cushman's fine executive ability and long experience in orphanage work. The chain of orphanages on the Bosphorus will give Miss Cushman an opportunity to demonstrate her theory that through concentration the cost per child will be much less and the advantages for the children greater. Fifteen years in the interior of Turkey in relief work have made Miss Cushman an authority on caring for orphans in this country.

## CORNER STONE FOR VICKREY HOME ANNEX

A very impressive ceremony took place on Wednesday, May 24th, at Koum Kapou, Constantinople, when Miss Glee Hastings, of Spencer, Iowa, turned the first sod, Mr. George Dennis, of Halowell, Maine, laid the corner stone, and Miss Caris E. Mills, of Princeton, N. J., and the architect, Mr. Sarafian, placed the first mortar in the building of the Vickrey Home Annex. Bishop Sumpat Kazazian, the representative of His Holiness, Zaven, the Armenian Patriarch, offered a prayer, and the members of the Vickrey Home Committee, the Home Director, and the orphans placed earth about the stone.

Vickrey Home, the stepping stone for Armenian boy orphans from the orphanage to the outside world, has become too small to accommodate the boys who are ready to make the leap to independence. The efficient way in which industrial work is being taught in the Armenian orphanages is rapidly preparing the older boys for outside work. 112 orphans who are now apprenticed to tradesmen in the city are living at Vickrey Home, and other orphans are ready to enter from the Beyler Bey Industrial School.

As soon as a boy saves sufficient money from his earnings and secures a place for himself in the city, he leaves the Home to make room for another boy. Although a number of boys are now independent, the vacancies are too few to accommodate those who have become expert shoemakers, carpenters, goldsmiths, and dental assistants. Extra dormitory and dining room space have become necessities, and 2500 Turkish liras have been raised through the Orphanage Department of the Near East Relief and the Armenian citizens of the city to build the Vickrey Home Annex. The Annex will house 100 additional boys.

The idea for the Vickrey Home was originated by Mr.

Puzant Gueuzubuyukian who is Chairman of the Armenian Committee in charge of the institution. The "big brother movement" is carried out with great success by the members of this Committee who spend evenings with the boys, invite them to their homes for dinner, plan lectures, lessons, and feel a real interest in each boy's future.

Miss Glee Hastings, the Director of the Orphanage Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, has taken a great interest in this work, and Mr. George Dennis, Superintendent of Buildings for the Near East Relief, aided the architect, Mr. Sarafian, in drawing up the plans.

Many regrets were expressed that Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, for whom the Home is named, could not be present, but the boys sent the following message to Mr. Vickrey and the American people:

"We wish to send not only thanks but our heartfelt love to Mr. Vickrey and the people of America who gave us a home when we were homeless, who gave us food when we were hungry, and industrial training which is about to make us independent citizens. We feel that we are among the first graduates of a vast home school supported by the kind hearts of America for homeless children of the Near East. We shall never forget. In return we shall try to help the thousands still in the orphanages who will later follow us through Vickrey Home to independence."

#### 500 MILES BY "YAYLI" FROM HARPOOT

Miss Edith Wood, of Philadelphia, who has been connected with the medical work of the Near East Relief in Harpoot, arrived in Constantinople, Sunday, May 21st, after riding 500 miles across the interior of Anatolia in a "yayli", the travelling carriage of the interior.

The "yayli" is a high-slung spring wagon, somewhat like the prairie schooner, except that it opens at the sides instead of at the rear. When it is properly padded with blankets, the passenger jogs along quite comfortably, making 30 miles a day. At convenient distances are situated native inns, or khans, made entirely of mud. You have your own bed with you, as well as blankets, cooking utensils, and such plain food as bread, cheese, and olives. The khan-keeper supplies nothing but the mud room in which you sleep, cook and eat.

The Near East Relief at Harpoot is caring for 5000 orphans, the orphanage compound containing workshops which supply the shoes, clothing, bedding, carpentry work, and tinsmithing necessary for such a large institution. As to clothing, every process from raw material to the finished product is produced on the premises—the washing, combing, and spinning of wool, the dyeing and sizing of yarn, the laborious weaving by hand-made loom. The shoe shops turn out more than 10,000 pairs of shoes annually. The older orphans, under competent instructors, do the entire industrial work.

The boys transform empty gasoline tins into works of art. When there was a need for additional candlesticks in the personnel house last winter, the boys made them from the gas-

oline tin. The base was filled with sand for weight, and a graceful top attached. When lanterns were required to light the garden, the gasoline tins again came into use with the addition of glass from broken window panes.

The work of the Harpoot Unit is so extensive that it requires not only the labor of every boy and girl of working age, but also that of 1000 adults whose piecework in the spinning and knitting departments yields sufficient pay and rations to keep them alive.

Economy is rigid. Food and clothing are cut down to the minimum of a child's needs. Only the sick have bedsteads. For the rest, mattresses are laid on the floors by night and removed by day, so that rooms may serve alternately for sleeping, eating, and as classrooms. By devising a new underwear pattern, a few inches of material per garment were saved, thus reducing clothing expenses a large amount yearly.

#### NO NEED OF CLOTHES LINES

"At last I have found something we do not need in Armenia and the Caucasus famine area," says Miss Fanny Strowger, of Rochester, N. Y., in a recent letter concerning conditions in the region of Alexandropol where she is engaged in the orphanage work of the Near East Relief.

"We write about the need for food, the need for seed, the need for clothes, the need for every article necessary to make a home, until I began to wonder if there could be anything under the sun we do not need. I have found it! We do not need clothes lines. We are well supplied. The poor ragged specimens of humanity up here would feel like millionaires if every Monday morning they could hang out a clothes line to dry clean clothes. They have no clothes to hang on the line—in fact they form a clothes line themselves which stretches across this vast famine region.

"Yes, every unit up here has its clothes line. It is made up of human ragbags—men, women, little children who wait patiently at our warehouse for the sales of old clothes from America.

"An old garment not only gives these poor ragged people thrills of delight, but we relief workers take great interest in opening the bags and distributing the spring styles of many seasons. A dinner coat from Boston goes to a peasant who does not know the meaning of a real dinner—but he knows the meaning of cold, and he accepts the coat with a grateful look. He eats his first meal in his dinner coat at our soup kitchen with much more gratitude and joy, I am sure, than the former owner ate his soup at a Boston dinner party.

"Therefore, if you are hesitating about a new dress or a new suit because the one you have is 'too good to throw away,' please remember that your old outfit will be more welcome and will give more joy in Armenia than your new clothes can possibly give you. I appeal to you to buy new clothes in America so that your old outfits will help shorten our clothes line."

### DAY NURSERY IN FAMINE VILLAGE

Alexandropol, May 21. What was literally a day nursery, and perhaps the first in Armenia, was started by a group of children in one of the little villages of the famine area. In a dark cellar, the remains of a ruined house, a band of little children were found. A girl of twelve cared for the smaller children during the day while two boys, aged ten and eleven, went out to look for food. The children were in a starving condition when discovered by a Near East Relief worker who was on a tour of inspection through the country villages. The children explained that they had come from the mountains in search of food, and were hoping to reach a town or city, but one child was ill and they remained in the deserted village. They were placed in a Near East Relief orphanage.

### MR. HAWKES

Mr. William Hawkes, of Caldwell, Idaho, who has been in charge of Near East Relief orphanage work in Sivas, was the inspiration for the following composition in English by an Armenian orphan boy.

"Mr. Hawkes is an American young person. He is long and his eyes are blue and his hair is fawn color.

"It was in winter, and one day Mr. Hawkes went to shoot some duck. He fired some shots but he couldn't hit duck. When he came home every one asked for the ducks. He said, 'I didn't want to hurt the ducks.' That shows he is a very kind Mr.

"He was in America when he heard the news about us. Then he didn't want to stay in America any more. He began to travel and crossed the ocean and came to Turkey to help the poor. He knew that in fighting time we were poor and hungry. He came to help us.

He stayed in Sivas. He was taking care of the orphans. He did this as nice as he could. He stayed three years in Sivas but now his time is finish and he is going to his home. Everybody is very sorry. There are many boys and girls who will never forget his name because he has been so good to us and we thank him.

(Signed) PIELAG KEVORKIAN, age 10.

### MY AMERICAN COAT

An American sweater inspired a little Near East Relief orphan in Alexandropol to write the following:

"I live in a big house of little girls in Alexandropol. The walls are stone and the floors are stone and once soldiers lived here. In winter it is very cold but it does not matter because I have an American coat made of wool like a stocking. It is very warm because it fits very close.

"It came in a big box of clothes from America, and there was a letter in it which said: 'I hope you will like this sweater. I live in Boston. Dorothy.' I like it much and I am happy when I wear it. Some days I give it to my friends who

have no coats. There are 6000 of us in this home which is a great many. When I cannot be near the fire because there are so many, I love my American coat."

The knitted sweaters sent in boxes of old clothes have been much appreciated by the children who were fortunate enough to receive them. It is impossible to heat the huge barracks buildings adequately and the sweaters are a great help. We therefore make an appeal for old sweaters.

### RUSSIAN CROSS-STITCH NEEDLEWORK

Fine linen from Ireland and the best colored D.M.C. thread from France are used by the refugee women workers of ten nationalities in the Near East Relief Industrial Department in making the beautiful Russian cross-stitch work. 800 refugee women are supporting 3200 dependents through this Department.

The needlework is shipped to America and is for sale at the Near East Relief Headquarters, 151 Fifth Ave., New York City. Every effort is being made to create a larger market for the goods so that Miss Constance Sheltman, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Katherine Paddock, of Kankakee, Illinois, of the Constantinople Industrial Department, can give employment to the long line of refugee women who appeal for work—not charity. Kill two birds with one stone: secure a fine linen luncheon set in New York and help a refugee woman in Turkey.

### NO LABOR PROBLEM IN ARMENIA

"We have no labor problem in Erivan," writes Mr. M. F. Rust, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who is superintending general relief for the Near East Relief in Erivan, the capital of Armenia.

"Men plead for a chance to join the labor gangs which have been put on road work, building projects, garden making, etc. They are paid by the most valuable currency in Armenia—food and old clothes. Each refugee who is physically able must work in return for food rations at the Near East Relief soup kitchen. There are no strikes in the famine area for higher wages or shorter hours. Every one is striving for sufficient food to keep alive and fight famine conditions. Recently we sent the following notice broadcast:

- (1) We must all join in fighting famine conditions,
- (2) Every man, woman and child must prepare a garden,
- (3) The first shipment of seed to arrive will be given to those who have best prepared the soil,
- (4) Use a sharp stick if you have neither spade nor shovel,
- (5) If you receive a potato to eat, save the eyes and plant them,
- (6) Seed planted in well prepared soil will change famine conditions to independence when the first crops are harvested,
- (7) Production from work can alone rebuild the country.

## NEWS OF N. E. R.

## WORKERS IN INTERIOR OF ANATOLIA

Miss Theda E. Phelps, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William E. Hawkes, of Caldwell, Idaho, who have been working with the Near East Relief in the interior of Anatolia for three years, arrived in Constantinople, May 26th. Miss Phelps is convalescing from an attack of typhus and will spend the summer in America. Mr. Hawkes, after three years' continuous service with the Near East Relief, is planning to return to America to visit his family. Mr. Hawkes and Miss Phelps have given the following items concerning Near East Relief workers in the interior:

Mr. H. C. Jaquith left Angora, May 20th, for Harpoot, travelling via Cesarea and Sivas.

Miss Charlotte R. Willard (Chicago, Ill.), Miss Gertrude Anthony (Berkeley, Cal.), and Miss Fanny Noyes (Oberlin, Ohio) arrived at the Marsovan Unit, May 15th. They will replace Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Compton (Boston, Mass.) and Miss Sara Corning (Hanover, N. H.) who are coming out for a vacation.

Mr. Peter N. Priis (Holland, Mich.) and Miss Helen G. Churchill (Lynn, Mass.) arrived in Sivas, May 17th.

Mr. C. C. Thurber (Manchester, N. H.), Director of the Sivas Unit of the Near East Relief, has recovered from an attack of typhus and is again carrying on the work of the large Sivas Unit which is caring for 2805 orphans, a hospital of 195 beds, industrial and general relief work.

Miss Katherine Fletcher (Amherst, Mass.), who has been temporarily assisting Miss Billings at Angora, left recently for a vacation in Egypt, travelling via Konia. For three years Miss Fletcher has been carrying on orphanage work at Cesarea where the Near East Relief is caring for 3,322 orphans.

## PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS

## IN CAUCASUS AREA

Mr. F. W. Yowell (Washington, D. C.) who recently joined the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief, has been assigned to the District of Erivan.

Mr. Clinton W. Crow (Rye, N. Y.) has been assigned to the District of Kazachi Post, Alexandropol.

Mr. Walter Price Ambrose (Baltimore, Md.) has been appointed Assistant to the Director of General Relief, Tiflis.

Mr. Ernest William MacCaffrey (Cambridge, Mass.) has been appointed to the District of Kazachi Post, Alexandropol.

## PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. W. W. Peet, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Near East Relief, left Constantinople, Saturday, May 20th, to attend a Y.M.C.A. conference in Prague. Dr. Peet is returning to Constantinople in two weeks.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Katherine Paddock, of Kankakee, Ill., to Mr. Frank Leslie Hinkle, of Washington, D.C. Miss Paddock has been connected with the Industrial Department of Constantinople Unit of the Near East Relief for more than two years. The wedding will take place in Tiflis where Mr. Hinkle is connected with foreign trade interests.

Miss A. H. Chickering, of Worcester, Mass., has been appointed Cashier of the Constantinople Headquarters, replacing Miss Beatrice Johnston, of New York City, who is to be married in June to Captain William Brazier of the British Army.

Miss Edith Wood, of Philadelphia, A.R.C. Nurse, arrived May 20th in Constantinople from Samsoun. Miss Wood travelled 500 miles by yayli (covered wagon) from Harpoot where she has been connected with the Medical Department of the Near East Relief. She has just recovered from an attack of typhus.

Miss Isabel Norkewicz, of Shenandoah, Pa., A.R.C. Nurse, sailed May 10th for Constanza. Miss Norkewicz, who has been connected with the Caucasus and Anatolia Areas of the Near East Relief for more than two years, is planning to visit many points in Europe before returning to the United States.

Mr. Forest Rydgren, of Hillside, N.J., who arrived recently on the S.S. "Acropolis" from New York, has been assigned to the Finance Department, Constantinople.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, of Princeton, N.J., Miss Dorothy Francis, of Westfield, N.J., Miss Josephine Strode, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Pauline Strode, of Chicago, Ill., returned to Constantinople, May 19th, on the S.S. "Adria" from Batoum.

Miss Nancy Benson, of Ware Oak, Va., is leaving May 24th, for a three months' leave of absence in the United States. Miss Benson has been in charge of the Individual Remittance Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople for nearly three years. Mr. Rees R. Reger is taking charge of the Department during Miss Benson's absence.

Dr. Mark S. Ward, of Suffern, N. Y., left Constantinople May 20th via Orient Express for Paris. Dr. Ward has been in charge of Medical Department of the Harpoot Unit of the Near East Relief for more than two years and is returning to the United States for a leave of absence.

On Saturday, May 20th, Mrs. R. S. Emrich and Miss Constance Sheltman gave a tea at their home in Roumeli Hissar, Constantinople, for Miss Katherine Paddock. The talented violinist, M. Leonide Bolotine, played a number of beautiful selections.

Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Robert College, left Constantinople, Saturday, May 20th, by Orient Express. They are returning to the United States for the summer vacation. Miss A. H. Chickering, Miss Glee Hastings, and Mr. Leon Myers are planning to spend Decoration Day in Rodosto, Thrace, with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Curt.

Mrs. R. S. Emrich, of Allston, Mass., is leaving shortly as a delegate for the Y. W. C. A. Conference in Salsburg.



# Near East Relief

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June 3, 10, 1922

Caris E. Mills, Editor

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**Members of the American High Commission. Officers and Men of the U. S. Navy and Americans of Constantinople. Decoration Day, after placing flowers on the graves of Americans who died in the Near East.**

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## RECEPTION TO THANK AMERICA

On Wednesday, May 31st, an unique reception was held in the rooms of the Armenian Club, Pera, when the leading members of the Armenian Nation met to thank the American Nation for their life-saving philanthropy for the orphans and needy of the Near East.

The three great Armenian religious heads, His Beatitude Zaven, Patriarch of the Gregorian Armenians, His Beatitude Monseigneur Nazlian, Locum Tenens of the Armenian Cath-

olic Patriarchate, Professor Bezdjian, the head of the Protestant Community in Turkey and Syria, the Chairman of the National Council, with the leading Church Dignitaries, the members of the Armenian Club, the Armenian Central Relief, officials from all Armenian circles in Constantinople, and the leading Armenian ladies of the city received the guests.

Mr. V. Essayian gave the speech of welcome in English on behalf of the Armenian Club. His Holiness, Zaven, Patriarch of the Armenian Gregorians, eloquently expressed the heartfelt thanks of the Armenian Nation to the people

of America, not only for their material assistance but for their moral support through the past and present trying years.

Mr. Ohanian, Chairman of the Armenian Central Committee, read an address of gratefulness to those who are helping the Armenian Nation and all nations in need in the Near East, giving a tribute to the Americans who have died in this service. "The Armenian people are well aware," said Mr. Ohanian, "of the boundless sacrifices which the people of America have made and are making for us. We are eternally thankful for the interest America has taken in the physical and moral welfare of our orphan children. The help and cooperation of the American people came to us as a Providential blessing at a time when the need was so immense that the Armenian people could not possibly meet it."

#### American Names for Constantinople Orphanages

Mr. Ohanian, in referring to the Near East Relief, said "The work of this great organization is not only feeding and clothing the children but is doing constructive work in establishing homes and schools where our orphans will receive instruction in industrial work which will lead to future independence. The most recent example is the placing at the disposal of the Armenian Central Committee, the former Headquarters building of the Near East Relief which will be used as an Industrial School as well as a home for three hundred of the older orphans.

"As the Armenian Central Committee gave our first industrial home at Koum Kapou, Constantinople, the name of Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, so also as a token of gratitude a resolution was passed today to name the new industrial school 'Cleveland Dodge Home' for our great benefactor, Mr. Cleveland Dodge of New York City, Treasurer of the Near East Relief. We shall call the Girls' Industrial Home at Arnaoutkeuy, 'Barton Home' for Dr. James L. Barton, of Boston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Near East Relief, and the Boys' Industrial Orphanage at Beylerbey, 'Morgenthau Home' for Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador in Constantinople, who is at present on the National Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief. These splendid names, which symbolize American philanthropy and American sympathy for the suffering, will embellish the façades of our institutions and will remain immortal in the hearts of a grateful nation whose annals will register them in characters of gold."

His Beatitude, Monseigneur Nazlian, Locum Tenens of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate, made the closing speech stating that the giving and receiving of relief creates a tie from heart to heart, and the tie extending from the hearts of Armenians to the people of America is named "gratitude." He expressed the hope that the thousands of children in the orphanages, the new generation of the nation, would in some way be able to repay the aid, the love and sympathy which has been sent across the ocean from America. Three cheers were then given for the American people.

Dr. MacCallum, of the Administrative Board of the Near East Relief, replied in Armenian, thanking the Armen-

ian representatives for their kind expressions, stating that the American people were glad to be in a position to help, and expressing the hope that the future for Armenia would be brighter and the economical condition would improve.

Among the guests present were representatives from the Near East Relief, the American Y.M.C.A., Robert College, Constantinople College, the American Y.W.C.A., the British Lord Mayor's Fund and the American Mission Board.

#### ARMENIAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS LEAD EUCHARIST PROCESSION

On Sunday, June 4th, the Armenian Catholic orphans led the first great Eucharist Procession to take place in Constantinople since the fifteenth century. The Boy Scouts acted as a guard at the head of the procession, and following were the little girls in white gowns carrying lilies, the little boys, the priests in their gorgeous robes, and the First Communicants. The Sisters and Fathers, who are in charge of the Armenian Catholic orphanages, walked with the children. The Armenian Catholic Patriarch, Monseigneur Nazlian, presided over the long procession of seven thousand Armenians, Russians, Georgians, French, Bulgarians, Albanians, Syrians, Greeks, and Italians of the Catholic Faith.

The procession had been timed to coincide with the close of the International Eucharist Congress at Rome on the previous Sunday, but was postponed on account of bad weather. The Grande Rue was lined with spectators, and every window and many a roof had its own little crowd of interested watchers who threw flowers and rose petals. The procession was an extraordinary evidence of the size of the Catholic population in Constantinople. The section of little girls from the various orphanages and schools extended from Galata Serai to Taxim, and the section of little boys covered about the same distance. At 5 p.m., the procession left the Church of St. Antoine, and though constantly moving, had only passed Taxim two hours later.

Several French military bands and bands from local guilds furnished music. When the bands were silent, children's voices could be heard reciting the rosary. At one point where the Christian Brothers led their boy scholars, a bearded priest walked backwards in front of them, beating the time with his baton and leading the martial stanzas of a French hymn.

The whole length of Pera was gay with moving banners blazoned with a thousand emblems of the Catholic Faith. Many of the children carried baskets of flower petals which they scattered to make a flowered pathway for the Sacred Host. The church bells of Constantinople were ringing while the procession was on its way, and all street traffic was stopped. The Armenian Cemetery at Pangalti was reached about six o'clock, where a detachment of Irish Guards of the British Army awaited the procession. The Lord's prayer was sung, and His Beatitude, Monseigneur Nazlian, holding the vessel of the Holy Communion, blessed the people.

## LIEUT. COL. JOHN BIGELOW DODGE WRITES ABOUT ARMENIA

*Lieut. Col. John Bigelow Dodge, D.S.O., D.S.C., grandson of the famous diplomatist, John Bigelow, an American who entered the British Army at the beginning of the war and left it a lieutenant-colonel with the D.S.O., writes in the current number of the "World's Work," London, concerning his trip through Persia and Armenia.*

"Seen from the train that carried me from Tabriz to Erivan, the splendid scenery of Armenia contrasted notably with the rolling, sparsely tilled countryside to which I had been accustomed in North-West Persia. The mountain grandeur, the gorgeous, fantastic forests, the rising torrents—all these reminded me time and again of backgrounds to the Russian ballets.

"But if the surroundings were impressive, the condition of those who lived among them was both pitiful and deplorable... Meanwhile no praise can be too high for the really magnificent work that is being done in Armenia by workers of the American Near East Relief Commission, who in Alexandropol bake five tons of bread each day for local distributions and who are supporting thousands of orphans, besides keeping alive thousands of the homeless adults who roam about amid the ruins of houses in search of scraps of food and sheltered lodging."

## HIKING FROM OURFA TO ALEPPO WITH TWO HUNDRED ORPHAN GIRLS

(Extracts from letter of Mrs. FLORENCE STANTON KALK, of Washington, D.C.)

"Mr. Howard B. MacAfee, Managing Director of the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief, has been very successful in moving the orphans of the interior stations of the Beirut Area to four large concentration points near the Beirut Headquarters. This scheme means a huge saving in personnel and overhead expenses. The large Near East Relief orphanage at Ourfa, under the charge of Miss Mary C. Holmes, has been recently transferred to one of the concentration points in the Lebanon near Beirut. Mrs. Florence Stanton Kalk, of Washington, D.C., who joined Miss Holmes in the orphanage work at Ourfa last year, has written the following concerning the moving of 200 of the children.

"Early in the morning of April 2nd, Dr. Kunzler and I started on our journey from Ourfa to Aleppo with seventeen camels, several donkeys, seven wagons laden with tents, beds, blankets, and extra luggage, and two hundred children from nine to fifteen years of age. We had procured all available transportation which was only sufficient to carry baggage and supplies. Each child had a knapsack strapped to its back, and the hike began.

"At the edge of the town, we had to stop and the Turkish officials checked off each child in the party. Then we

went on up the zigzag mountain road, stopping every thirty or thirty-five minutes at the water holes to rest and give the children a chance to drink. I had a wagon for my use but in the party were two girls with heart trouble and one child with rheumatism so I put them in my place, adding or taking cut others now and then for a rest.

"About four we reached Sarmaghra (which means yellow caves) where we prepared to spend the night. Here the camel drivers gave us our first hard jolt by absolutely refusing to put up the tents. No amount of talking would induce them to change their minds in spite of the fact that they had agreed to do it when the bargain was made—so we had to make the best of it and sleep in the open. The children washed their feet which were sore from walking, applied liniment, and curled up in blankets.

"We started off on our second day's march, and had not made very much progress when it started to rain heavily and a cold wind began to blow with occasional snow flakes. By this time, we were so far from Sarmaghara that we were in for a soaking whatever we did. The best thing therefore was to keep moving, hoping to find shelter some place. But no such luck! The old mountains were as bare of protection as a stone, and we were wet through and through. On we plodded, the children soaked to the skin. If we stopped a minute, they would begin to shiver and shake with the cold. We could not sit down on account of the mud, but finally we found an old deep unused cistern which had no water in it. Although it seemed half full of mud, we went down into it and tried to rest. We were at least sheltered from the wind.

"As the rain continued, I finally decided to go ahead with those who were able to travel quickly and leave the rest with Dr. Kunzler. You should have seen the children pile out of that hole in the ground. Some of them broke into a run in their eagerness to reach a dry place. I allowed them to go ahead as the run would help to warm them. We surely made a queer looking party with the wind blowing our wet muddy clothes about us.

"The walking had been bad on the mountains, but when we reached the Seruge plain it was dreadful. The mud would stick to our feet until each foot was as large as a bushel basket and so heavy that it was an effort to move. The children grew tired and began to lag. Poor children, they were exhausted but there was simply no place to stop. Some of them began to stumble and fall, and they were so weak that they just stuck in the mud when they fell, not having enough strength to crawl out. I had to drag them to their feet and coax and plead to keep them moving.

"At last we reached Eski Scrug at four o'clock. We went direct to the khan and sent wagons back for the children with Dr. Kunzler. We gave every child a hot supper, a dose of quinine, and put them to bed. The khan gate was locked for the night, and excepting for the donkeys, camels, dogs, calves, chickens and drivers, we were all alone.

"Two days of our hike were finished and the old khan seemed as palatial in the sea of mud as the Baltimore Hotel, New York."



## 200 SHEEP FOR ORPHANAGES

A cable message from the Armenians of Roumania to the Armenian Patriarchate, Constantinople, states that 200 sheep are on their way for the Armenian orphanages, Constantinople. On account of the low rate of exchange, the Armenians of Roumania have found it more practical to send supplies instead of money.

## N. E. R. NURSES SEND GREETINGS TO SEATTLE CONVENTION

Miss Emma Wood, Chief Nurse of the Near East Relief, today sent the following cable to Miss Clara Noyes, Director of Nursing Service, American Red Cross:

"Fifty American Red Cross Nurses in the service of the Near East Relief, between Mount Olympus and Mount Ararat, send their greetings and regret their inability to attend the Seattle Convention. They wish to assure colleagues that the same high standards of American nursing are being upheld in Turkey, Syria and the Caucasus as at home."

## ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Bower, Thomas H. (Middleburg, Pa.) Civil Engineer; Ohio State University, 1916; executive experience in engineering lines. Mr. Bower arrived in Constantinople, June 6th.

The following personnel arrived in Constantinople, June 9th, on the S.S. "Themistocles":

Shedda, Susan Jane (Wayne, Pa.) Orphanage Worker; Vassar College, 1918; B. S. Carnegie Institute Technology, Pittsburg, 1922; Y.M.C.A. training; Associated Charities, Pittsburg; Presbyterian Hospital, New York, 2 years; Director of Girls' Clubs, Y.W.C.A. Assigned for orphanage work, Hamadan, Persia.

Wood, Miriam (Revere, Mass.) Secretary; Secretarial work with American Red Cross, France, Germany, and Poland, 1918-20.

Whelan, Harold Vincent (Wallace, Idaho) Bookkeeper; University of Idaho; Manager Exporting and Importing House, Cape Haiti, Haiti; Executive work, Chamber of Commerce, South Bend, Ind.

## PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. W. W. Peet, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Near East Relief, returned to Constantinople, June 7th, after attending the Y.M.C.A. Conference in Prague.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice May Johnston, of the Near East Relief, to Captain William Russell Brazier, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, will take place, Saturday, June 24th,

at the British Embassy Chapel. After the wedding ceremony, there will be a reception at the American Embassy.

Miss Theda E. Phelps (Philadelphia, Pa.), A. R. C. Nurse, who has been connected with the Cesareia Unit of the Near East Relief for three years, sailed June 8th for the United States on the "King Alexander."

Miss Bessie Murdoch (Chicago, Ill.) and Mr. N. J. Knapp (Los Angeles, Cal.) who have been in charge of the Near East Relief work at Arabkir, Harpoot District, for three years, arrived in Constantinople, June 9th on the S.S. "Gastein." They left Harpoot, April 15th, travelling via Aleppo and Beirut.

Mr. William E. Hawkes (Caldwell, Idaho) who has been connected with the Sivas Unit of the Near East Relief for three years, is leaving Constantinople, Monday, June 12th, via the Orient Express. Mr. Hawkes is returning to the United States to visit his family but expects to return to the Near East. He is the last member to leave the Near East of the famous "Pensacola" party which arrived in Constantinople in February, 1919, after a stormy voyage with the first ship of supplies.

Mr. Leon Myers (Lancaster, Pa.), one of the members of the Leviathan Party which arrived in Constantinople in March, 1919, sailed for the United States, June 8th on the "King Alexander." Mr. Myers has given three years of continuous service to the Near East Relief at the Marsovan, Derindje, and Constantinople Division.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Robert P. Brodhead, of Kingston, Pa., father of Miss Mary Brodhead. For two years, Miss Brodhead was connected with the Near East Relief in the Caucasus and Constantinople areas.

Dr. and Mrs. George L. Richards (Boston, Mass.) arrived in Constantinople, June 5th. Dr. Richards was formerly Director of the medical work of the Near East Relief in the Caucasus, Anatolian and Beirut Areas, and since his return to America has been Medical Adviser to the New York Headquarters of the Near East Relief. Dr. and Mrs. Richards will visit the medical work of the Caucasus Area on their way to India via Persia.

Miss Edith Wood (Philadelphia, Pa.), A.R.C. Nurse, and Dr. Tognazzini (California) of the American Women's Hospitals, sailed June 6th from Constantinople. They are returning to America via China.

Mr. Albert MacKenzie (Philadelphia, Pa.) left recently for United States via Beirut. Mr. MacKenzie has been connected with the Finance Department of the Harpoot Unit.

Mr. George H. Dennis (Halowell, Maine), Director of the Relief Department of the Constantinople Unit, left May 31st, for a vacation. Mr. Dennis will visit various points in Europe.

The Rev. Mr. MacAfee and Mrs. MacAfee, of Los Angeles, are visiting in Constantinople. The Rev. Mr. MacAfee is a brother of Mr. Howard B. MacAfee, Director of the Near East Relief in the Beirut Area.

Miss Josephine and Pauline Strode (Chicago, Ill.), are temporarily aiding in recreational work in the Constantinople orphanages.



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Caris E. Mills, Editor

## AMERICAN NURSE ONLY DOCTOR

### FOR 12 TOWNS

Miss Bessie B. Murdoch, an American nurse from Chicago, Ill., has been doctor and nurse for the people of 12 towns in the district of Arabkir, 500 miles in the interior of Anatolia. Miss Murdoch went to Arabkir three years ago as Medical Director for the Near East Relief orphanages and refugee camps. She found there a district of 12 towns without a single doctor.

For one year, Miss Murdoch treated more than 100 patients daily who walked miles to reach the Near East Relief dispensary. "I set broken legs and arms, sewed up severe cuts and wounds, and in fact carried on general surgical work," said Miss Murdoch. "I often longed for a doctor. Each morning I wondered what new operation I would be forced to attempt. When travelling was allowed, we sent very serious cases to Dr. Mark L. Ward and Dr. Ruth Parmelee of the Near East Relief hospital in Harpoot. However, there were months when travelling was impossible and I had to do my best for these poor people. All nationalities came to me, the Kurd, the Turk, the Armenian, the Greek. I was called to the homes of the rich and poor, travelling through the lonely mountainous country on horseback."

Miss Murdoch's dispensary was running about one year when a young Turkish doctor was sent to the district. Even then, the officials called in Miss Murdoch to consult on special cases. Her fame as a doctor had travelled far and wide. Native girls were Miss Murdoch's only assistants, and they could not read or write. "However," said Miss Murdoch, "my girl nurses made up in hard work and willingness what they lacked in education. They would sit up all night with a sick patient and report for duty the same as usual the next morning."

"Life in Arabkir was so primitive," continued Miss Murdoch, "that we taught new methods of living daily. There were no combs in the little orphanage which we found at Arabkir upon our arrival. The children took turns in using the one comb owned by a neighbor. There was no wheelbarrow in the whole city although the streets ran up the side of the mountain. There was nothing flat about Arabkir! Upon leaving a house, one walked either up or down. I advise a course in mountain climbing as a qualification for future Near East Relief personnel who may go there."

Miss Murdoch recently returned to Constantinople, travelling by way of Aleppo and Beirut.

## "WHITE WINGS" OF KARAKILIS

Karakilis is rapidly becoming the "Spotless Town" of Armenia, according to Mr. J. D. McNabb, of Washington, D. C., who is Superintendent of Finance and Supplies for the Near East Relief. In order to employ the refugee women, the Near East Relief workers have founded the "White Wing Society." The women members of this Society are responsible for the cleanliness of the streets, the refugee houses and the refugee camps. In return for their work, they receive rations and clothes from the Near East Relief warehouse.

It is interesting to see the pride the members of this Society are beginning to take in the general appearance of the town which is rapidly becoming one of the cleanest communities of the Caucasus Area. The "White Wings" are developing into the first Womens' Civic Welfare Society of Armenia. They are planting trees and gardens and meeting to talk over plans.

While the women are literally sweeping the city, the men are employed in repairing the water system, sewers, public fountains, streets and houses, under the direction of the Near East Relief.

## MR. J. HERBERT KNAPP OF ARABKIR

For three years, Mr. J. Herbert Knapp of Los Angeles, Cal., has directed the work of the Near East Relief in Arabkir. Aside from caring for 550 orphans, thousands of refugees, the poor and needy of 12 villages in the district, Mr. Knapp had many duties.

One of the first tasks undertaken was standardizing the time for the city. The officials had been receiving the time by telegraph which was often unsatisfactory on account of delays, repairing of wires etc. No one seemed quite sure of the exact hour. To remedy this, Mr. Knapp, who is a civil engineer, established the meridian and took the time by the sun. The sun dial became very popular, and the inhabitants of the city, from the highest official to the arabgee (carriage driver), came on sunny days to learn the correct hour. When Mr. Knapp reached Aleppo, he found that his watch, set according to his Arabkir dial, registered only four minutes in difference to the Aleppo time.

Another difficulty was the lack of maps for teaching geography. A correct map of Europe could not be found in the city. Finally a stray number of the *Literary Digest*

solved the difficulty. One of the articles was illustrated by a correct map of Europe with the numerous changes resulting from the Great War. From this little map, Mr. Knapp drafted large maps which were used by an eager and interested crowd of Near East Relief orphans in the geography class.

Before the war, Arabkir boasted a population of 20,000 but it has dwindled to 7,000. The city is situated on the mountain side at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea level. The streets of the city would better be described as stairways. Since the war, the people of the district are very poor. Many returned to their native town to find themselves homeless and penniless. By opening industries and other forms of relief, a fine piece of constructive work has been accomplished.

### THE CLOSING OF DERINDJE

Derindje, which has been the Supply Base of the Near East Relief since the beginning of 1919, was closed June 13th when the S.S. "Odessa" transferred the last shipload of supplies to the new warehouse on the Bosphorus, Constantinople. The Constantinople warehouses are a continuation of the Headquarters building, and the concentration of administrative offices, warehouses, and transportation department is already effecting a great saving in personnel and overhead expenses.

The large buildings at Derindje, built by the Germans for war purposes, have served not only as a storage place for American Near East Relief supplies, but as a temporary home both for workers and orphans. When the "Mercurius," the first ship to bring supplies and workers for the Near East Relief, sailed into Constantinople harbor in February, 1919, the empty German warehouses on the Gulf of Ismid afforded the best space available. The "Mercurius" party, Mr. Walter Curt, Mr. E. Hadley, Mr. Harry Riggs, and Mr. Tom Linn, were the pioneers who opened the unit, built the portable huts, and secured native workers. Since that time, Derindje, situated at the edge of the sea, has been a rest camp as well as a Supply Base. The little compound, with its portable huts, "Harmony" and "Paradise", is very dear to the memory of many of the Near East Relief workers.

In March, 1919, the first large party of American women workers for the Near East found a home in the warehouse buildings. Two of the floors were converted into dormitories, and one section was fitted up as a large kitchen and dining room. Members of this party were sent out from Derindje to all sections of Turkey, the Caucasus, Persia and Syria, and a number are still in the field.

The Supply Base has been the depot for perhaps the largest milk route in the world, sending out quantities of American evaporated milk to which thousands of children in the Near East owe their lives. Hospitals in every large relief centre in Turkey and the Causasus have been outfitted

from Derindje, and food supplies have sailed from the Derindje dock which have saved thousands in the famine areas.

When the orphans could no longer remain at Bardezag, a warehouse was quickly turned into an orphanage, and the German bomb proof gas house became a school. Last year 2000 refugees, fleeing from the war zone, found at Derindje food, clothes and a place to rest.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Martin, of Peshtig, Wis., were the last Near East Relief workers at Derindje, and Mr. Martin efficiently superintended the moving of supplies to Constantinople.

### ISMID ORPHANS MOVED TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. W. H. Moffett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Director of the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief, recently obtained permission to move the 270 orphan girls of the Ismid orphanage to the new buildings at Yenikeuy, Constantinople, under the charge of Miss E. Cushman. This arrangement will effect a great saving in expenses.

Mrs. Dorothy Sutton, of Colebrook, Conn., who has been temporarily in charge of the Ismid Orphanage, superintended the closing of the compound. The little girls showed great initiative in helping to pack their belongings and close the building which had been their home for three years.

When the S.S. "Odessa" steamed into Ismid harbor, the children were ready to go aboard, and Mr. Moffett and Mrs. Sutton accompanied them on the trip. In the late afternoon of June 13th, as the ship approached the Near East Relief landing in Constantinople, the workers were serenaded by 270 children singing American patriotic songs and waving American flags. The "Odessa" then proceeded to Yenikeuy where Miss Cushman and her orphan boys were waiting at the landing to give them a hearty welcome to their new home.

The efficiency of Mr. H. C. Moffett and Mrs. Dorothy Sutton in superintending the moving was accountable for the comfort and ease with which it was accomplished. Each child's mattress and possessions were rolled in separate bundles, marked with the child's name, and placed on the ship in a convenient place.

The Ismid Girls' Orphanage of the Near East Relief was established in the spring of 1919 under the charge of Miss Sophie Holt, of Duluth, Minn. Since that date, Miss Holt and her orphan girls have seen the evacuation of the British Army, the occupation and evacuation of the Greek Army, and finally the occupation of the Turkish Army on June 20th, 1921. Miss Holt and her Assistant, Miss Markarian, sailed recently for the United States for a much needed vacation. They deserve great credit for organizing and superintending the orphanage under trying conditions and for the splendid spirit which exists among the children.

## AMERICAN N.E.R. WORKERS RESCUED BY ARMENIAN GIRLS

On Sunday, June 11th, when returning from the Island of Halki to Constantinople in a motor sail boat, eight American Near East Relief workers drifted three hours in the Sea of Marmora, owing to the breaking down of the engine and the lack of wind to use the sails.

When the boat was about one mile and a half off the west end of the Island of Proti, the motor stopped working. No-boats were passing in this direction, and the little motor sailer drifted for three hours. Fortunately the sea was very quiet, and by sculling with an oar the boat was finally steered nearer Proti.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the stranded Americans were successful in hailing some Armenian girls in a caique. They came at once to the rescue and landed the shipwrecked party safely on Proti.

The Near East Relief workers were Miss Pauline and Josephine Strobe, of Chicago, Ill., Miss Mae Schenck, of Buffalo, N.Y., Miss Mary Morton, of Washington, D.C., Miss Katherine Paddock, of Kankakee, Ill., Miss A. H. Chickering of Worcester, Mass., Mrs. M. Cruikshank, of Portland, Ore., and Miss Caris E. Mills of Princeton, N.J.

## MR. LOUIS FOLEY WRITES FROM THE LEBANONS

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foley, of Columbus, Ohio, are in charge of the largest Near East Relief orphanage center for Armenian girls in the Beirut Area. The orphanage is situated in the buildings of an old Armenian Convent high up on the side of the Lebanon Mountains, overlooking the beautiful Bay of Djounieh and the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean. The following are extracts of a recent letter from Mr. Foley.

"Away up here in the Lebanon Mountains, in the tiny village of Ghazir, we have had a very busy winter and spring. The girl orphans not only made the clothing and mattresses for our orphanage, which has been enlarged, but they have also helped outfit the other Near East Relief orphanage centers of the Beirut Area which are taking in the children from interior points. Last Thursday, Ascension Day, as a reward to the girls who have worked most faithfully during the winter and spring, an excursion was planned to visit "Notre Dame du Liban."

"Crowning a knoll on one of the ridges of the Lebanon and visible for miles up and down the Syrian coast, stands the beautiful statue of "Our Lady of the Lebanons." This majestic white figure, against the background of dark Lebanon pines, never fails to create admiration whether or not it stirs any feeling of religious fervor. The cone-shaped base underneath, thirty-two metres in height, has a very attractive little chapel inside. A spiral walk leads over the chapel to the foot of the statue.

"The orphan girls started on their trip at 4 a.m., climbing the road which winds upward from Ghazir. They arrived at the statue in time for early Mass which was held that day at 7:30 a.m. The return trip was made more slowly, and it was dark when the girls arrived home. Good Mère Colombe had the Turkish bath heated in readiness for them. After a hot bath, they went to bed tired but happy. They had travelled to the beautiful white statue which had so long looked down upon them from the top of the mountain."

## MISS CUSHMAN'S ORPHANS WIN FIRST PLACE

In the first large International Sports Meet to be held in Constantinople, the Armenian orphans of Miss Cushman's Near East Relief orphanage on the Bosphorus, won first place in the calisthenic exhibition. Their trainer, a former Russian officer, is obtaining splendid results in drilling the orphan children. They are becoming healthier, more alert, brighter in their studies, and show a keen interest in all kinds of out-door sports.

The International Sports Meet was held at Taxim, Constantinople, June 8th and 10th, by the Y.M.C.A. Representatives from the athletic organizations of the many nationalities in Constantinople took part.

## THE "PETITE MAMAN" SYSTEM

Mr. Carroll Sudler, President of the Lithographic Film Company of Chicago, and Mrs. Sudler, who recently visited the Ortakewy Jewish Orphanage, Constantinople, became so interested in the "Little Mother System" that they hope to introduce it in a Chicago institution.

Each of the older girls of the Jewish orphanage is appointed "Mother" to four of the small girls and is responsible for the care of their clothes, appearance, and behavior. There is great rivalry among the "Little Mothers" to be the head of the best behaved and best appearing family. This system teaches the older girl responsibility and has produced real love and affection among the "make believe" family.

## ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

McFarland, Katherine (Philadelphia, Pa.) A.R.C. Nurse; graduated Children's Hospital, Philadelphia; Public Health Nurse, Philadelphia; Red Cross work, Czechoslovakia, 1921-22.

Greve, Bell (Cleveland, Ohio) Social Service Worker; Family Case Work, Dept. Public Health, Cleveland, Ohio, 1916-18; State Supervisor, Ohio Board of State Charities, 1918-21; Child Health Center Organizer, American Red Cross, Czechoslovakia, 1921-22.

## PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Emma Wood (Sarnia, Ontario) Chief A.R.C. Nurse of the Near East Relief and Superintendent of the Near East Relief Hospital for Tubercular Children, Constantinople, is returning to Canada and the United States for a three months' leave of absence. Miss Katherine McFarland (Philadelphia, Pa.) A.R.C. Nurse, who recently joined the Near East Relief, will take charge of the work during Miss Wood's absence.

Miss Francis McQuaide (Charleston, W. Va.) A.R.C. Nurse, who has been in charge of the large Child Welfare Clinics of the Near East Relief in Constantinople for two years, is returning shortly to the United States for a three months' leave of absence.

Miss Fanny Strowger (Rochester, N.Y.), Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, A.R.C. Nurse (Detroit, Mich.), Miss Katherine Pel-low, A.R.C. Nurse (Detroit, Mich.), and Mr. Fred P. Margerum (Elizabethville, Pa.) who have been connected with the work of the Near East Relief in Alexandropol, Caucasus Area, arrived in Constantinople, June 16th from Batoum. They are returning to the United States.

Mr. Harry C. Moffett (Lebanon, Ohio), Mrs. Dorothy Sutton (Colebrook, Conn.) Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewey (Boston, Mass.), and Miss Grissel MacLaren (Fall River, Mass.) arrived in Constantinople from the Ismid Unit, June 13th. Miss MacLaren will sail shortly for the Caucasus where she will be connected with the Medical Department in Alexandropol.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Martin (Peshtig, Wis.) arrived in Constantinople from Derindjé, June 13th. Mr. Martin has been in charge of the Derindjé Supply Base, and superintended the moving of the supplies to the new warehouses at Ortaköy on the Bosphorus.

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, the Head of American Women's Hospitals, arrived in Constantinople by the Orient Express, June 15th. Dr. Lovejoy will visit the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief where the American Women's Hospitals have a large medical unit.

Mr. F. D. Yowell (Washington, D.C.) has arrived at his new post in Erivan, Caucasus Area.

Mrs. Florence Stanton Kalk (Washington, D.C.) has been assigned to Haifa, Beirut Area of the Near East Relief, in charge of an orphanage.

We are glad to report that Mr. B. F. Plimpton (Hollis, N.Y.) has sufficiently recovered to leave the American Hospital, Constantinople. Mr. James W. Van Wert (Fenton, Mich.) is rapidly improving at the American Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Curt (Caldwell, N.J.), of the Ro-

dosto Unit of the Near East Relief, returned to Rodosto, June 14th, after spending a few days in Constantinople.

Miss Constance Sheltman (Louisville, Ky.) and Miss Dorothy Francis (Westfield, N.J.) spent the week end in Brousa. Miss Sheltman, who is in charge of the Industrial Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, made the trip in connection with establishing weaving work for the refugee women of the Brousa District.

Mr. and Mrs. George White (Grinnell, Iowa), Mr. J. E. Briggs (Flushing, N.Y.) and Mr. C.D. Morris (Olean, N.Y.) left Constantinople, Saturday, June 10th, for the Rodosto Unit and returned June 12th. They report that the large Near East Relief farms for refugees at Rodosto show every evidence of a splendid crop of grain and vegetables. The refugees are looking forward to the time when the farm produce will be ready for market and they will be independent.

The Ak-Serai Committee for the relief of the Turkish poor gave a tea in honor of the members of the Near East Relief, Thursday, June 15th, at Ak-Serai. This Committee has opened industrial work for the poor of the section.

Mr. F. B. Applebee (New York City) who has been connected with the Alexandropol Unit of the Near East Relief, Caucasus Area, is in Tiflis and will return shortly to Constantinople.

Miss Rebecca Parker (Pomerania, N.J.) is sailing June 19th for the United States on the S. S. "Deep Water." The S. S. "Deep Water" has just returned from a trip to Odessa and Batoum with supplies for the A. R. A. and the Near East Relief.

Miss Ann Dingledine (Cayahoga Falls, Ohio) and Miss Ethel Thompson (Mattapan, Mass.) have left Harpoot and are on their way to Constantinople via Beirut. Miss Dingledine has been Secretary of the Near East Relief Unit at Harpoot and Miss Thompson has been connected with orphanage work.

Major C. C. Davis, of the American Red Cross, has returned from a conference at Prague to discuss the Russian situation. He also visited London and other places.

Mrs. Harold M. Speers of New York, sole surviving sister of Mrs. William S. Dodd of Konia, died last month, shortly after arriving in New York from her trip in the Near East.

Mr. Clark B. Martin, formerly Superintendent of Industrial work in Erivan, Caucasus Branch, has been assigned to Batoum as Regulating Officer.

Miss Blanche Scribner (Lansing, Mich.) has been transferred to the Finance Department, Tiflis Headquarters, Caucasus Area.



# Near East Relief

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Near Cheraghan Palace, Ortakeuy, Constantinople

June 24, 1922

Caris E. Mills, Editor

## BRITISH-AMERICAN WEDDING

An impressive military wedding took place, Saturday, June 24th, in the British Embassy Chapel, Constantinople, when Captain William Russell Brazier, of the British Army, and Miss Beatrice May Johnston, of the Near East Relief, were married.

The bride, who wore a gown of ivory crepe meteor with a beautiful veil of old rose point, was given away by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner. The maid of honor and bridesmaids, Miss Ann Stewart, of the American Y.W.C.A., Miss Winifred Edwards of the Near East Relief, and Miss Dorothy Baker, of Constantinople, wore gowns and hats of organdie. Miss Ruth Leavitt, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Leavitt, acted as flower girl, and Master Nigel Gribbon, son of Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Gribbon, was page. Captain Brazier was attended by Captain G. M. Churcher as best man.

Just before the wedding party entered the chapel, Mrs. W. F. Faviell, wife of Col. Faviell of the British Army, sang softly, "Oh, promise me." Mrs. Charles Wylie played the accompaniment and the wedding march. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. Hughes, Senior Army Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, Rector of the British Embassy Chapel. Officers, American and British, formed a Guard of Honor with crossed swords as the bridal couple left the chapel. After the ceremony, a reception was held in the American Embassy which was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Captain and Mrs. Brazier left for Paris by the Orient Express, June 25th. They will visit various points in Europe, England and Scotland before returning to Constantinople in September.

## THE FIRST SCHOOL FOR CHAUFFEURS, CONSTANTINOPLE

A chance remark of Mr. R. E. Olds, of Lansing, Michigan, inventor of the Oldsmobile and Reo Truck, during his recent visit to Constantinople, has been the means of starting the first school for chauffeurs in the largest city of the Near East. When dodging the congested traffic on the Grand Rue de Pera in an automobile, Mr. Olds remarked, "If I lived here, I would start a school for chauffeurs." A recent gift of money from Mr. Olds to Miss Caris E. Mills for relief purposes has started the school.

Seven of the older orphan boys will receive training at

the Near East Relief garage at Ortakeuy under the head mechanic and chauffeurs. A room has been rented for the boys and their meals will be furnished at the Ortakeuy Orphanage.

As quickly as these boys become expert, positions will be found for them in the city and seven more orphans will take their places. Wages are paid to the boys at the rate of 2½ piasters per hour.

Industrial training is carried on in the orphanages in carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring but there has been a danger of outdoing the need for these particular branches. A well trained chauffeur and mechanic is in demand in Constantinople where automobiles are becoming more and more numerous. Mr. Olds has given the orphans of the East the first opportunity to train in automobile work.

## THE LARGEST TEXTILE FACTORY IN THE NEAR EAST

Mrs. Byrtene Anderson, of Jacksonville, Florida, has organized and is superintending the largest textile and sewing industry in the Near East. Under Mrs. Anderson's supervision, 4000 children are studying half the day in the Kazachi Post orphanage, Alexandropol, and working the balance of the time in the industrial rooms. They are combing, washing, carding, spinning and weaving the raw wool into cloth which has been of greater value than money during the past winter. The entire output of cloth is used for clothing the 20,000 orphan children which the Near East Relief is supporting at Alexandropol.

One of the former barracks of the Czar's soldiers is in use for the textile works. The children are not only producing much needed cloth but they are learning a trade which will lead to future independence. This work does not interrupt their studies or their play hours. They work in relays - a certain number in school, a certain number out of doors in the sunshine, and a certain number at work.

An old resident of the country who remembered the barracks as a military centre, writes: "Here in this place where once was staged all the accompanying activities of the military art, the attributes of a nobler story have their place. Where men were trained in the technique of war, children are learning the art of peaceful citizenship through industry."

Mrs. Anderson started this work with a few of the older children, gradually taking in others until 4000 are now employed. "At first," said Mrs. Anderson, "it was difficult to teach the children to concentrate on any one task, owing to

their wild life in the mountains and villages searching for food. However they are children, and the past is quickly growing dim in the interest of the present." To make work, play and study so interesting that the past is forgotten is a big step in the huge piece of reconstruction work which America is carrying on in Alexandropol through the Near East Relief.

### THE MYSTERY OF DEMIRDASH

For hundreds of years, an unique industry has been carried on in the tiny mud-hut village of Demirdash, nestling at the foot of snowcapped Mt. Olympus, a few miles from Broussa. Far from the outside world, the Greek village women bend over their looms busily weaving curtains, bedspreads, sheets, and towels with beautiful openwork borders which rival designs of the finest workrooms of Paris. In the past, this weaving furnished the trousseaux of the Greek brides; today it is furnishing bread for many refugee families in the Broussa region.

The Near East Relief Industrial Department sent a shipment of Demirdash weaving to America in an effort to create a market for the work of these poor women. It sold quickly, and almost immediately came the questions, "Who designed the rose borders, the fruit baskets, the swan motifs, etc. of the openwork weaving?" "Why is Demirdash the only place in the world which produces this weaving?" To answer these questions, Miss Constance Sheltman, of Louisville, Ky., the head of the Industrial Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, made a trip to Broussa and Demirdash where she is employing many of the refugee women in weaving. The following is Miss Sheltman's description of her trip.

"We rode from Broussa in a shiny araba (carriage) across the plain down one of the white poplar lined roads, passing lovely pantalooned Greek women, men with gorgeous stomachers, donkeys loaded beyond recognition, and all the other quaint and charming sights of the interior of Anatolia. We travelled nearer and nearer Mt. Olympus, and finally as we seemed about to climb the mountain, Demirdash appeared. It is described by all visitors as 'the most beautiful spot in existence.' Its quaint charm is beyond the descriptive power of an amateur.

"To the right of Demirdash is the village of Kellesen where the church, built by women and children, looks like a first cousin to the Tower of Pisa. The houses, however, are of ugly mud with red tiled roofs, and look very uninviting. But the people, not the houses, make a place. Before we had gone any distance, a troop of lovely Greek children were following our araba, and they were soon joined by some of the old residents. The streets were too narrow and bumpy for comfortable riding so we left the araba to go on foot and see the weaving. We were charmed with the hospitality of these simple country folk. Every one asked us to enter their poor little huts, and when we looked inside we wondered

what made the people so smiling in the midst of their poverty.

"The houses were so close together and the streets so narrow that the shadows were too dark for a kodak, even at noon. It was a pity for high up under the eaves were old Byzantine windows with queer designs and inscriptions. They had been picked up from neighboring ruins. We found a community oven or two and a reservoir where the sunshine was strong enough for the kodak but the crowd gathered so quickly that it was impossible to make a good picture.

"Everywhere we asked about the weaving, especially questioning the old women. One old woman, carrying a trough of black moth-eaten looking bread, told us between her two surviving teeth that her grandmother who had lived in Demirdash had a loom and made the same patterns she was making today. Another woman who was sixty-five declared that her great-grandmother had come from Macedonia and brought her patterns with her. Certain families made certain patterns which were handed down from generation to generation. It was part of the code of honor of the village that one family did not copy the designs of the other.

"Our final visit was in the home of a woman who had been a teacher of weaving for fifteen years. She showed us her trousseau which was woven with the most beautiful designs we had yet seen. But better things followed! The other women with us ran home to bring antique heirlooms, and the older work proved to be much more beautiful. Every woman makes two wedding sheets with a deep border of openwork of the heaviest thread she can find. The sheets last a life time.

"But few specimens of the old work remain! Piece by piece, these precious possessions have been carried to the Broussa Bazaar to bring in money to buy bread, and all day the looms are humming in the refugee camps of Broussa as well as in Demirdash in making articles to exchange for food. The weaving industry has become the only means of livelihood for hundreds of these women.

"Before leaving Broussa, we gave all kinds of advice about weaving the old patterns instead of the new. Filet crochet designs have found their way to Demirdash but are not nearly as beautiful as the fine old borders. It was nearly dusk when we finally departed.

"As we drove out of the village, the church bells were ringing for the death of a villager. Greek soldiers who had once been in America joyfully hailed us at the outposts with "Hello! Are you from the States?" These boys are glad to see some one from 'home' as they call America. The country was peaceful, and we passed both Turkish and Greek farmers returning from the fields and mulberry groves at dusk. As we crossed the plain, a number of little lights suddenly appeared in the valley at the foot of the mountain—it was Broussa illuminated by her month-old electric lights.

"We did not solve the mystery of Demirdash. The origin of the beautiful weaving may never come to light but

its fame is spreading. When I now look at a piece of Demirdash, I think of the quaint little village, the refugee mothers bending over the looms in Broussa, the young girls who have no other means of support, and I wish every one in America would buy a piece of Demirdash to help these busy weavers gain an independent living through their industry."

### THE INTERIOR CITY, MARSOVAN

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Compton, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Sarah Corning, A. R. C. Nurse of Hanover, N. H., have just returned to Constantinople after nearly two years' continuous service with the Near East Relief at Marsovan.

In this interior city, one hundred miles inland from the Black Sea, the Near East Relief is supporting 545 orphans, carrying on industrial work for the refugee women, and maintaining a baby home for the tiny babies left orphans in the refugee camps. A medical clinic is in operation for the sick.

"Our children are kept busy all day in industrial work," said Miss Corning, "owing to the fact that it has been impossible to carry on the schools. Our weaving room is a busy place and the girls have become expert weavers. I am wearing a dress of grey homespun made on one of these orphanage looms. The children weave the material for their own clothes and seem to enjoy doing it. They are particularly happy when weaving a bright piece of cloth. The older girls do dressmaking, and every child can knit and spin. Lace work is considered play. The boys do the shoe-making, tailoring, garden work and carpentry."

"We have a mending room," continued Miss Corning, "where the little boys mend their clothes and knit their own stockings. It is interesting to watch the systematic way in which they do it, sitting about the floor in groups, cutting, sewing and patching."

Both Mrs. Compton and Miss Corning were sorry to leave the baby home. These babies, although under three years of age, have learned a little English, and would call out through the window, "Come again!" "How are you?" "We are well, thank you!" "My name is Anastasia."

On Easter morning, these twenty five babies were invited to the Near East Relief house for breakfast. They were so tiny that they climbed the steps on all fours. When they reached the top, twenty five little black heads bobbed up and said, "Good Morning!" and "Happy Easter!" They were presented with rag dolls which Mrs. Compton and Miss Corning made of unbleached muslin, tape, and sawdust. These rag dolls are their dearest possessions and each baby goes to sleep at night with a rag doll tightly clasped in its arms.

There are 120 little boys and girls in the kindergarten. Instead of cutting out bright paper pictures as our children do at home, these tots have become quite expert in knitting sweaters for the older children and for themselves. They

also made the Christmas gifts this year—a bib for each baby and various little gifts for the other children.

The refugee women, who are made self-supporting through the adult industrial work, are employed in washing, combing, carding, spinning, and weaving wool which is made into cloth for the children's clothes and general relief purposes. They make attractive "ejjims" or woven embroidered blankets which are used to cover beds, or couches, and would make ideal steamer rugs.

Although far away in this interior city, for many months without mail, Mr. and Mrs. Compton and Miss Corning were so interested in the work that the time did not pass slowly. "Our work was of so much importance to these little children and helpless women," said Miss Corning, "that the lack of other interests seemed trivial. We went to bed each night too tired to care whether or not we had seen a play or the opera for two years, but knowing that hundreds of people were depending upon our work for their existence."

Miss Charlotte R. Willard, of Chicago, Ill., Miss Gertrude Anthony, of Berkeley, Cal., and Miss Fanny Noyes, of Oberlin, Ohio, returned to Marsovan, May 15th, and will carry on the work of the Unit during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Compton and Miss Corning.

### A SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN ANATOLIA

When Mr. J. Herbert Knapp, of Los Angeles, Cal., began his duties in Arabkir, Anatolia, as Director of the Near East Relief, there was not a free school in the city. Only the children of the well-to-do could afford to pay the fees. As the greater number of the people were very poor, there were only 150 in a city of 7000 who had any prospect whatever of learning to read or write. Children played listlessly about the streets or were little slaves for tinsmiths, coppersmiths, or dye makers. Arabkir is known as the "dyeing city" on account of the manufacture of dye, but Mr. Knapp found it literally a dying city in many other ways.

Although Mr. Knapp's time was taken up in questions of relief for refugees, orphans, etc., this school problem interested him keenly. Finally the Armenians implored him to be Superintendent of Schools. He accepted on condition that the schools should be free and open to all children. The community agreed to do their utmost to raise funds, the Near East Relief paid an amount covering the expenses of the orphans, and a few donations were sent by Armenians in America for this purpose. For the first time in history, Arabkir had a free school system.

The Near East Relief aided in securing an additional building and Mr. Knapp made a trip to Egin to secure school supplies. Paper was very expensive and was therefore beyond the reach of the school budget. However, in a quaint little store, resting on shelves since before the war, some pasteboard German slates were found. The merchant was glad to sell them at a cheap price as he considered them dead stock. There was then the question of blackboards. Lamp black, olive oil, and sand finally solved the problem, produc-



ing a paint which would hold the chalk. The teaching was accomplished almost entirely through the medium of these blackboards and German slates.

The school attendance leaped at once from 150 to 800. "I was amazed at the change in some of the children after attending school a few months," said Mr. Knapp. "Their general appearance and even the expressions of their faces changed. Children who had previously taken little interest in anything suddenly developed an alertness and desire to learn. Our Near East Relief orphans, however, led every class. This may have been partly due to their regular orphanage life under American influence, but it was also due to the fact that many of them were the children of well educated parents who had died during the war. We had the sons and daughters of teachers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, and many of them naturally inherited a strong desire for knowledge."

Miss Bessie B. Murdoch, Director of Medical Work, and Mr. Knapp attended all examinations, and examined personally the classes in English. It was with great regret that the pupils bid them farewell. They had given the children of an interior city a chance for an education in addition to carrying on a fine piece of constructive relief work.

#### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Stowe, B. B. (Hempstead, L. I.); Executive; wide experience in construction work.

Hall, Isabel R. (Boston, Mass.) A. R. C. Nurse; American Commission to Serbia, 1919-1922; joined Near East Relief from Serbia to take charge of Child Welfare Clinics during the absence of Miss Frances McQuaide.

#### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Compton (Chicago, Ill.) and Miss Sarah Corning (Hanover, N. H.) A. R. C. Nurse, arrived in Constantinople from the Marsovan Unit of the Near East Relief. After two years' continuous service, they are leaving on a vacation.

Mr. J. Herbert Knapp (Los Angeles, Cal.) and Miss Bessie B. Murdoch (Chicago, Ill.) sailed from Constantinople, June 24th; for Marseilles.

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, the Head of the American Women's Hospitals, left Constantinople for Serbia, June 21st. Dr. Lovejoy expects to return shortly to Constantinople.

Miss Nan Lowe (Avis, Pa.) who has been directing the work of the Near East Relief in Adana, is on her way to Constantinople.

Mr. J. K. Lyman (State of Washington) and Mrs. Kharosian sailed on the S. S. Remo, June 24th for Italy. They have

been connected with the Marash Unit of the Near East Relief for three years.

Miss Isabel R. Hall, A.R.C. Nurse, will take charge of the Constantinople Child Welfare Clinics of the Near East Relief during the absence of Miss Frances McQuaide in the United States.

Mrs. Claude Gilson, of Holliston, Mass., has been visiting Constantinople and Broussa during the past two weeks.

Dr. Alexander Lyons, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting Constantinople in the interests of relief work.

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Gates, of Robert College, left for Switzerland, June 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Bristol and family sailed from Constantinople for the United States, June, 24th. Mr. Bristol has been General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Constantinople for three years.

Professor George H. and Mrs. Huntington are leaving Constantinople for the United States, Friday, June 30th. They will spend one year in America. Professor Huntington is a member of the Administrative Board of the Near East Relief.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Berry, of Chicago, sailed on the "Remo," June 24th, after spending two weeks in Constantinople.

Mrs. Charlotte Mills (Toledo, Ohio) the hostess of the Near East Relief personnel house in Constantinople, is recovering from a badly sprained ankle.

Miss Pauline and Miss Josephine Strode (Chicago, Ill.) are making a collection of Armenian folk dances. They consider many of the native folk dances well worth teaching in the playgrounds of America.

Dr. and Mrs. George L. Richards, who have been visiting Constantinople for the past two weeks, have left for Smyrna where Dr. Richards is a Trustee of the American College for Girls.

Many thousands of dogs and not a few cats have recently been poisoned in Constantinople by order of the Prefecture in an attempt to stamp out a rather serious outbreak of rabies. It is reported that 149 persons are under treatment in the Pasteur Institute who have been bitten by dogs.

The Rev. Harrison A. Maynard, of Erivan, is spending the summer in Hissar, Constantinople with his family. They expect to leave for Erivan in September.

Dean Louise B. Wallace, of Constantinople Girls' College, left Constantinople on Saturday for a summer in Europe.



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Caris E. Mills, Editor

## AMERICAN WEDDING, CONSTANTINOPLE

On Saturday, July 1st, at high noon, Mr. Frank Leslie Hinkle, of Washington, D. C., was married to Miss Katherine Paddock, of Kankakee, Ill., a member of the Near East Relief.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Frew, D. D., at the Dutch Embassy Chapel, Pera, Constantinople. The bride was given away by Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief. Miss Mae Schenck of the Near East Relief, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Philip H. Chadbourne of Constantinople, attended Mr. Hinkle as best man. The wedding March was played by Miss Dorothy Francis, of Westfield, N.J.

A luncheon was given for the wedding party at Tokatlian's after which Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle left by motor boat for Prinkipo.

## N. E. R. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, CONSTANTINOPLE

Every city has its poor, every city has its slums, but Constantinople with its 130,000 refugees, thousands of orphans, lack of sanitation, wretched housing conditions, its abnormal amount of degradation, suffering and poverty, almost tops the ladder in its crying need for child welfare work.

### 30 Free Clinics Weekly

One of the most constructive pieces of Near East Relief work in Constantinople today is the system of Child Welfare Clinics which is under the charge of Miss Frances McQuaide, A.R.C. Nurse of Charleston, W. Va. Thirty free clinics are held weekly in the five poorest districts of the city where the residents are unable to pay for the little medical assistance which is available. For a time seven centres were in operation but shortage of funds required the curtailing of the work, much to the regret of many little patients and nurses as well.

### Over 115,828 Treatments

Since the work has been under the charge of Miss McQuaide, 115,828 medical treatments have been given to sick and undernourished children of the city. Mothers of many nationalities, Armenian, Turkish, Greek, Syrian, Jewish, Russian, meet at Miss McQuaide's clinics with but one thought—to cure their sick children. The hatreds and jealousies existing between nations of the Near East are for-

gotten by the mothers in their effort to build up the poor little undernourished bodies which they carry in their arms to the American nurse.

## Training Class of Native District Nurses

To meet in a small way at least, the demand for district nurses in this city, Miss McQuaide has trained a class of fourteen native girls who aid in the clinics and visit the homes. These nurses in their uniforms of grey, white collars and cuffs, black sailor hats bearing the white star insignia of the Near East Relief, find their way into the poorest homes of the city where there is sickness, first to bring medical aid and then to teach the proper care of the patient.

The nurse is not only the friend and adviser of the family, teaching a little home sanitation and the simple rules of health, but she creates a zone of influence about her in the neighborhood. To her the mothers bring their many problems. If aid cannot be given personally, she acts as a connecting link between her organization and the other philanthropic societies of the city. She recommends serious cases to the American doctor for a permit to enter a city hospital, and she adds from the Near East Relief stores evaporated milk, rice, or some nourishing food to eke out the scanty supply of a poor family. Four of the native nurses recently sailed for America to finish their training in American hospitals.

## Fighting Trachoma in Constantinople Slums

One of the serious problems with which the Child Welfare nurse must contend is the spread of trachoma, the serious eye disease of the East. Nineteen trachoma clinics are in operation weekly where hundreds of children are treated with the most up-to-date methods in an effort to check the disease before blindness results. It is interesting to attend a trachoma clinic and observe the patience with which these Eastern children undergo an operation. The lid of the eye is rolled back, the inside of the lid scraped, and a strong ointment applied to kill the germ. The children go through the painful ordeal without a murmur and even plead for treatments to cure this distressing disease which leads to blindness. The neglect of trachoma in the past is the cause of the many blind beggars seen about the city streets.

## An American Adult Clinic in Old Stamboul

Twice a week an adult clinic is held in Stamboul, near the old bazaar section, for the care of men and women who have not funds to pay for medical treatment. A mass of ragged humanity waits at the doors of the old Near East Re-

lief Headquarters, for the opening of these clinics. Some days the line is too long for the American doctor to cover, and a number of dejected looking human beings are turned away.

### The Unlimited Need in Constantinople

Dr. Charles D. Clark, of Oberlin, Ohio, a graduate of Michigan University and Johns Hopkins, is the American doctor in attendance at the clinics. In talking about this work, Dr. Clark said, "Miss McQuaide is operating a child welfare clinic system which compares well with any I have seen in Europe or America. Her work is much hampered by lack of funds, but she has accomplished wonders with the resources at her disposal. The need in Constantinople for work of this type is almost unlimited but we are doing our utmost to help to the extent of our budget two great needs in the slums of the city—the need to keep clean and the need to keep well."

Miss McQuaide who is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, has been in medical service abroad for over four years, first with the Red Cross in Jerusalem, later in Poland, and for two and a half years with the Near East Relief. Miss McQuaide is returning, July 4th, to the United States for a much needed rest. Miss Isabel R. Hall, of Boston, Mass., will carry on the Child Welfare clinics until Miss McQuaide's return in the early autumn.

### CLEVELAND DODGE HOME, CONSTANTINOPE

*The new Near East Relief industrial home for boys has been christened by the Armenian Central Committee "Cleveland Dodge Home" for Mr. Cleveland Dodge of New York City, Treasurer of the Near East Relief and one of the greatest benefactors of orphan children. The following are extracts from, the Constantinople May Orphanage report by Miss Glee Hastings.*

Within a short time, the old Headquarters of the Near East Relief in Stamboul will be resounding with the buzz of saws and the pounding of nails, the whirring of the sewing-machines and the hammering of tin. 300 boys, over 14 years of age, will be receiving a practical industrial training which will enable them at the first opportunity to drop out of the over-crowded orphanage ranks and earn their own living.

The Near East Relief is putting the building into shape for an orphanage, is providing initial equipment and capital for the industries, and is paying the rent for one year. After the school is once in running condition, it will be supported on the same basis that the other Armenian orphanages are conducted, i. e. a fifty-fifty proportion for the Near East Relief and the Armenian Central Committee.

Five industrial courses will be given on the school premises—cabinet-making, joinery, the making of cane-seated chairs, tinsmithing and tailoring. In these courses will be grouped approximately 150 boys. The other 150 boys will be apprenticed out to tradespeople and artisans in the market

district which is conveniently near the school. There will be no academic courses given with the exception of some night classes for the benefit of boys who may wish to continue their studies.

Thirty orphan boys who have become expert carpenters at Kouleli have moved into the building in Stamboul and are helping to build the new sheds which will house some of the industries. Seven of these boys, during two rainy days when they could not work, found apprentice jobs for themselves, and are therefore well-started on their independent careers. This goes to prove that if these orphan boys are given an opportunity to get away from orphanage confines and come in contact with outside market activities, they may do something to help themselves. The boys are not lazy—they are filled with enthusiasm at the idea of earning their own bread and beans and olives.

### A N.E.R. MOUNTAIN PULLMAN

Trekking with 229 children through the mountain wildernesses of Asia Minor on a ten days' journey to the Mediterranean coast fell to the lot of a Near East Relief worker last June. Letters received from Mr. W. T. Gannaway, a graduate of Grinnell College, Iowa, indicate that he succeeded with this difficult piece of work.

Mr. Gannaway had served seven months with the Near East Relief at Marash when he received orders to evacuate the orphans there to the Beirut Area. The step was part of a general policy of concentration and economy.

"Just how I was to transport 229 children over the mountains, while lacking motorcars and railroads, was not mentioned in my orders," said Mr. Gannaway. "None of the children could stride a horse, and many of them were too small to keep their seat on donkey-back. So I had to create. I believe I turned out something in the way of equipage which presented the funniest sight ever since Noah and his outfit marched into the Ark. I asked the Near East Relief industrial department to build fifty or sixty good sized boxes. These I hitched in pairs across the backs of ninety mules, and into these panniers I loaded the children, two to each box. Behind each mule, thus loaded, came a second animal, bearing the food and bedding for the kid-quartette just ahead of him. Off started this Near East Relief vestibuled Pullman, down the mountain, while the Americans waved me good luck from the personnel house windows."

No cooking was done throughout the trip, the rations consisting of bread, nuts and raisins. Camp would be pitched by the side of the mountain-trail, each child sleeping rolled up in blankets upon the ground. The natural water-supply was dangerously short and sometimes eight hours would be passed without a sign of moisture along the route. Whenever a water-hole was found, it was the signal for a halt, when 229 canteens, made in the Near East Relief workshops from gasoline tins, would be filled.

During the trip seven of the children became sick with sun-sickness. I was beginning to feel nervous about them,"

said Mr. Gannaway, "when the welcome sight of four Near East Relief motor trucks appeared on the Aleppo road. They had been sent out to meet us, and I can tell you that I was grateful to have the responsibility of 229 youngsters off my mind at last."

Mr. Gannaway states that industries in Marash are at a standstill, and the city is filled with destitute refugees.

### INTRODUCING RAG CARPETS IN ANCIENT SIDON

Mrs. Alma Kerr, of Bismark, N. D., has taught something new to the people of ancient Sidon in their traditional art of weaving. Mrs. Kerr is in charge of one of the large Near East Relief orphanages at Sidon and has supervision over 1000 children.

"I never thought I could teach this nation of weavers something new in their own line," says Mrs. Kerr, in writing home to relatives, "but you never can tell. What I put over was a thing familiar to every American—the old-fashioned rag carpet. Syrians weave rugs and plait reed-mats but the fact that you could devise something serviceable out of ragged garments was an eye-opener to them."

Mrs. Kerr had several hundred little orphans to whom she wished to teach a trade. Twice yearly, 1,000 orphanage dresses, worn into holes, were accumulating in a huge heap which had seemingly no value. Mrs. Kerr saw a happy combination and set to work. The discarded garments were washed, cut into strips, and dyed in lively colors by the older children. Then the kiddies were taught how to roll the strips into balls. A few lessons familiarized them with the art of rag-weaving. Colored mats and carpets were turned out by the little-year-olds.

"Meanwhile," said Mrs. Kerr, "the Sidonian women had been watching our preparations with the greatest interest. 'What can you make of those old ragged clothes?' they would ask. When Mrs. Kerr replied, 'a carpet!' they smiled with evident disbelief. When the first finished piece was shown them, great excitement prevailed. They wouldn't believe that such a pretty effective mat could be made of mere rags, and they insisted on watching every stage of the process before they could be convinced. But who would wish a rag-carpet when beautiful rugs were to be found in the bazaar, they questioned. Mrs. Kerr met this argument by holding a sale for the American ladies at Beirut. They bought out the entire stock and begged for more. At this the Sidonian women opened their eyes. If wealthy American ladies could look with favor on rag carpets, there was probably something in the idea.

From that day forward Mrs. Kerr was besieged with offers of rags and old clothes which the Sidonians were eager to sell. Only the pressure of orphanage work prevented her from starting rag-weaving classes among the native women. Apparently the homely art of America's great-grandmothers has come to ancient Sidon to stay.

"But there is nothing new under the sun," said Mrs.

Kerr, "and I daresay rag-carpets were wellknown to the wives of King Solomon when he composed that proverb at Jerusalem two thousand years ago."

Mrs. Kerr is closing her term of service with the Near East Relief and will return to Bismark, N. D., this summer.

### N.E.R. WORK IN MALATIA

Miss Edith L. Wood, A. R. C. Nurse of Philadelphia, who has recently returned from Harpoot, writes the following concerning her work with the Near East Relief Unit there.

"On December 1st, I was asked to go to Malatia, a city near Harpoot, to take the place of Mr. Wright who had typhus. There I found boundless work among the refugees. We had taken in about 600 refugee children and I found them in a deplorable condition. Typhus, smallpox, starvation, dysentery, bad eyes, and in fact almost every disease was in Malatia. My limited supply of medicine seemed useless without beds, clothing, or proper sanitation.

In the weeks that followed I gathered together a group of workers whose task was to chase dirt. They plastered, dug drains, made sheet iron stoves, and spent much time in chasing the elusive water systems. I did the best I could with the little knowledge I possessed concerning these various tasks.

"Having an untrustworthy buyer, I took the buying into my own hands and soon the shopkeepers of Malatia were familiar with the 'American Madmoiselle,' as I was called. I bought from all merchants who competed with each other for my trade. In this way, I was able to save much money on food expenses.

"The sewing problem was a tremendous one. We had but three poor hand machines so I gave out sewing to a great number of people who had been begging for work. Later I organized a sewing room where they came each day to sew. We managed to turn out over three thousand garments in less than three months, and we had several hundred yards of material in the making when I left.

"We secured a house which was merely an outside shell, but by plastering, putting in partitions and doors, pasting paper on for windows, building floors, I managed to get quite a good little eighty bed hospital.

"I had not sufficient money to carry on with but the rejecting of the children was one of the hardest things with which I had to contend. I never went out on the street, but a wailing crowd followed me. These human beings were much more wretched than my imagination had ever been able to picture."

Miss Wood is returning to the United States by way of China. She has just recovered from a bad attack of typhus contracted while carrying on the work at Malatia.

Miss Nan Lowe (Avis, Pa.), for nearly a year the Director of the Adana Unit of the Near East Relief, arrived in Constantinople, June 26th. Miss Lowe is returning shortly to the United States after three years of continuous service with the Near East Relief.



### FIGHTING MALARIA IN FEVER-RIDDEN ALEXANDRETTA

Mrs. J. C. Martin, a former resident of Saratoga, Cal., has been fighting an epidemic of malaria at Alexandretta, Syria, where 14,000 Armenian refugees are quartered.

The large camp is situated near Alexandretta's fever-ridden marshes and hundreds would have died if Mrs. Martin had not made daily trips with Near East Relief supplies—quinine, food, and clothes. "When the Armenians left Cilicia," writes Mrs. Martin, "those with money were able to take passage elsewhere, but those who were penniless came to Alexandretta, the nearest port. As they would have swamped our tiny town, they were relegated to the surrounding marshes where they erected tiny thatched huts. All winter they lived ankle-deep in the stagnant pools caused by seasonal rains. By February, a malaria epidemic was raging.

At this juncture, the Near East Relief telegraphed Mrs. Martin to hold on, and presently large shipments of American flour and drugs were dumped on Alexandretta's quay. Already twenty percent of the smaller children had died, and the entire camp population was prostrate. Dr. Martin had arrived in charge of the supplies, and together he and Mrs. Martin went through the shack-dotted marshes, distributing flour and quinine.

"The condition of these once-prosperous people was pitiable," writes Mrs. Martin. "Imagine entering a reed hut, four feet square, and finding a family of six lying on the muddy ground, all in a malarial stupor. Our quinine supply was limited, and we weighed it out to each sufferer like so much precious gold-dust. Happily the earth began to dry, and daily doses of quinine soon restored the stronger men to their feet. These men eked a living by cutting firewood for the town. Our flour-supply was also limited and hence it was weighed out as carefully as was the quinine. I limited the flour-ration to children, and any day you could see a thousand or so little tots in line with buckets or pans in hand, filing past the official weigher for the scoopful of brown flour which their mothers would bake into circular disks of native bread."

### MISS CUSHMAN RUNS HER OWN BOAT

From sixteen years in the interior of Turkey, far from a stream of water, to running a chain of Near East Relief orphanages along the Bosphorus, has been a change for Miss Emma Cushman, of West Exeter, N. Y. However, with her wonderful adaptability, she has been as quick to see the possibilities of the Bosphorus as she was to buy up old canvas army tents to make outfits for her orphans during the war. The canvas was dyed blue, and the people of Konia, who were unable to obtain cloth, were amazed to see Miss Cushman's boys turn out in neat uniforms. "Where there's a will, there's a way," has always been her motto.

The distance between Miss Cushman's present orphan-

ages is shorter by water than by land, and a boat is there for a cheaper mode of transportation than an automobile or a carriage. Miss Cushman has therefore rigged up a rowboat with an engine, and the chauffeur who drives her to Constantinople, and teaches a class of orphan mechanics, has a new task added to his various occupations. He is Captain of the boat which swiftly carries Miss Cushman to look after her many children as well as transports the food supplies. The boat was purchased at a very small cost and is proving a saving in transportation.

### MARY CAROLINE HOLMES WINS DECORATION

Amid a distinguished gathering of French and American officials, Miss Mary Caroline Holmes, Near East Relief worker, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palms, at Beirut, on June 7th. The presentation, which took place at the French General Headquarters in the Parc des Pines, was performed by General Gouraud, who, in an appreciative speech, recalled the valuable services which Miss Holmes rendered the French at Ourfa, two years ago. Among the Americans present to congratulate Miss Holmes, were Consul-General Paul Knabenshue, Mr. Arthur Garrels, Consul-General at large, and Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dodge of the Beirut University.

Miss Holmes has been in charge of a large Near East Relief orphanage in Ourfa for three years. Recently the children were moved to one of the large concentration points near the Beirut Headquarters. Miss Holmes is returning to the United States for a much needed vacation.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Near East Relief, returned June 25th from an inspection trip to the Samsoun, Marsovan, Angora, Konia, Cesarea, Sivas, and Harpoot Units.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nancy Benson, of Ware Oak, Virginia, to Mr. Rees Reger of Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Benson, who has been in charge of the Individual Remittance Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople for nearly three years, left May 31st for a leave of absence in the United States. Mr. Reger, formerly Disbursing Officer of the American Red Cross in Budapest, is now connected with the Finance Department of the Constantinople Headquarters of the Near East Relief.

Miss Katherine Pellow and Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, A. R. C. Nurses of Detroit, Michigan, left Constantinople, June 26th. They are visiting various points in Europe before returning to the United States. Miss Pellow and Miss Gillespie have been connected with the Medical Department of the Near East Relief in Alexandropol where the largest medical unit of the Near East is in operation.



# Near East Relief

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Caris E. Mills, Editor



## NEAR EAST RELIEF NATIVE DISTRICT NURSES OF CONSTANTINOPLE

To meet in a small way, at least, the great need for district nurses in Constantinople, Miss Frances McQuaide, Director of Near East Relief Child Welfare Clinics, Constantinople, has trained this class of fourteen native girls. These nurses have made 48,901 visits to the poorest homes of the city where there is sickness, first to bring medical aid and then to teach the proper care of the patient. They have also assisted in giving 115,828 treatments at the 30 weekly child welfare clinics which the Near East Relief is operating in the poorest districts of the city.

## GRITS, THE NEW WORD OF THE CAUCASUS

The new word on the lips of every Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijan and Russian in the Caucasus is "grits" which they pronounce "g-r-r-i-t-s."

"Our supply of American corn grits is the greatest power in the Caucasus Area today," said Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief, in talking over the famine situation. "In a famine area food is the currency of highest value. A pound of old fashioned American corn is worth more than a basketful of paper money in this region. In growing corn, American farmers are playing the greatest part in meeting the famine situation."

## Ten Pounds Grits Monthly Salary for 129,000

The Near East Relief is employing 129,000 refugees in Armenia in road building, city sanitation, farming etc., for a salary of ten pounds grits each per month. One thousand tons of grits have been advanced to ten thousand farmers on condition they plant all barley on hand and live on grits until harvest, repaying with an equal amount of barley for future seed and relief purposes.

## Grits pay for Irrigation Projects, Alexandropol

Four hundred tons of grits have been allotted to pay for labor on irrigation ditch projects in Erivan and Alexandropol. This is providing work for thousands of refugees and will open wonderful possibilities for agriculture on a large scale. The Government is giving its enthusiastic cooperation.

## UNIQUE RECEPTION GIVEN BY ORPHAN BOYS

An unique reception was given Friday evening, July 7th, by the orphan boys of Vickrey Home, Koum Kapou, Constantinople, to welcome Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, for whom the home is named.

Young carpenters, dentists, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, tailors, shoemakers, metal engravers and tinsmiths, among the first Near East Relief orphans to be employed by city tradesmen, welcomed the guests and thanked Mr. Vickrey for the orphanage industrial training which is now making them independent citizens. Mr. Vickrey made an address, encouraging the boys in their work and assuring them that the American people who had made their training possible would watch with interest the records they would make as citizens.

Vickrey home is not merely a place to sleep and eat—it is a real home in which the boys are breaking away from orphanage confines and linking themselves with the outside world. The members of the Armenian Committee in charge are men who take a real interest in the future of the boys, advising them in their work, inviting them to their homes for dinner, showing them the historical points of interest in the city, and in fact acting as big brothers to little brothers who have spent the last few years of their lives behind orphanage walls.

Among the guests at the boys' reception were Mr. Charles Vickrey, of New York City, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, Mr. Gordon Berry, European Representative, Mr. Howard B. MacAfee, of Kansas City, Managing Director of the Near East Relief in the Beirut Area, Professor J. A. Brown, of New York City and Professor William H. Hall, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, members of the Administrative Board of the Near East Relief in the Beirut Area, Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Anatolian Area, and other members of the organization.

## THE LOST AND FOUND COLUMN IN TURKEY

At home in the United States, the "Lost and Found" column often reads as follows:

"**Lost!** A white dog, fox terrier, with black markings on ears and face. Please send information to Box 56. Liberal reward offered."

In Turkey, the "Lost and Found" column gives little space to lost dogs, lost jewelry, etc., but there are many advertisements for lost sisters, lost brothers, lost mothers. To quote an actual instance, the Personal Service Department of the Near East Relief recently inserted the following in a well known Constantinople Daily:

"**Lost!** A brother! Nazli Agopian, of the Ghazir Orphanage of the Near East Relief, Beirut Area, is searching for her lost brother, Vahag Agopian, who once lived in Constantinople. The father's name was Antranig, a

carpenter from Erzeroum. Please send information to the Near East Relief, Constantinople."

In reply, the following letter reached the Near East Relief Headquarters from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated June 21st:

"Dear Sir:

"I read with greatest emotion the advertisement of Nazely Agopian, in the columns of the Constantinople paper, *Djagadamard*, No. 1088. I am Nazely's brother and I am now established in Sofia.

"I cannot find words to express my sentiments. The work of your organization is vast and wonderful. You have not only cared for my sister but you have restored her to me.

"Although not a wealthy man, I am well able to care for my sister. Therefore I beg of you, as soon as you receive this letter, to please arrange to send her to me. I shall send the necessary documents and money.

"With heartfelt gratitude,  
I remain,

VAHAG AGOPIAN  
No. 7, Rue Piroutska, Sofia, Bulgaria."

The Personal Service Department, which is now in charge of Mr. Rees R. Reger, of Philadelphia, is daily sending advertisements like the above to the "Lost and Found" columns of Turkey.

## N.E.R. ORPHAN LEADS BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL IN SCHOLARSHIP

The Bithynia High School has closed its first year in its new location at Geuz Tepé on the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople.

Among its 100 boy students of eight nationalities are ten orphan boys from the Near East Relief orphanage formerly located at Bardizag. Mr. John Kingsbury, of Albany, N.Y., former Director of the Bardizag work, chose these boys for high standing in studies and conduct. They have fully justified his choice. Each boy passed the examinations in all subjects, and one Armenian orphan boy leads the school in scholarship. The orphans are the proud members of the Boy Scout group.

A generous gift of money from an American visitor has made it possible for Dr. J. P. McNaughton, the Director of the School, to have the buildings repainted. When the question arose as to where the orphan boys would go during the summer vacation, Dr. McNaughton had a happy thought, and said, "Why, the boys can paint the buildings and help earn their summer's expenses."

Today the large main building of the school is covered with scaffolding, and the boys are everywhere, scraping off the old paint and putting on the new coat which will make the buildings shine before the summer is over. The swish of paint brushes, the scraping of knives, and the shouts of boys are the only sounds to be heard in quiet Geuz Tepé during the day.

The boys have decided to speak only English as they work. The shouts which come from the scaffolding might issue from any crowd of boy painters in America, "Send up more paint!" "How much have you painted? I am almost at the corner of the house!"

When the bell rings at noon, ten boys rush to the Sea of Marmora for a swim. They enter the dining room with appetites which keep the two orphan boy cooks busy. At night, after a splash in the sea, they roll up in their blankets under the pine trees. Although they cannot join the real camps of the wealthier students, they are enjoying camp life. They will be able to match camp stories when school opens in the autumn.

There is a home atmosphere about student life at Bithynia High School which creates a look of content and happiness in the faces of the students. Each boy has his own garden of flowers and vegetables, and many have their own pet rabbits, chickens and dogs. Dr. McNaughton is to be congratulated upon the success of the first year of the Bithynia High School.

#### 1000 N.E.R. CHILDREN IN ANCIENT SIDON

*Mr. PORTER MORRIS a graduate of Cornell University, who is connected with the large Near East Relief orphanage compound in Sidon, writes the following concerning life and work in that ancient city.*

*Sidon, June 15, 1922.* I am writing you from our hilltop, ten minutes drive up the hillside from Sidon. Looking down on the red-roofed town which is fringed by the Mediterranean's blue, you would hardly think that it was a flourishing center of commerce and culture in Homeric times, and that its merchants were responsible for the founding of North African colonies, such as Carthage.

At least the general outline of the harbor remains and certain fragments of ancient masonry which rise in a broken line, a hundred or so yards off shore, may have done duty as a breakwater in Biblical times, when King Hiram of the neighboring city of Tyre floated rafts of Lebanon cedars down the coast for the construction of King Solomon's temple.

Just behind the modern town, the rolling land is honeycombed with caves from which a large number of Phœnician sarcophagi have been removed. Twenty of these, cut out of Parian marble, each carved with a wonderfully lifelike portrait of the deceased, were excavated by our neighbor, Dr. George Ward, from the land on which his house stands. Many of these tombs contain glass vases of an iridescent blue, as vivid in coloring as they were 2,000 years ago. A Phœnician skull in Dr. Ward's collection displays two front teeth, firmly bound together with gold wire—dental "bridge-work" twenty centuries old.

But on our hilltop, we have not much time to think of Sidon's glorious past. We three Americans are busy, day and night, in looking after 1000 Syrian and Armenian orphans for whom the Near East Relief has here made a home. From motives of economy, the interior orphanage-stations

are being closed and just now we are receiving huge motor-trucksloads of children from Ourfa and Marash. When they reach us, they have been from ten to fifteen days en route, having been piloted over the mountain passes of southern Anatolia by some Near East Relief worker.

The average party or caravan consists of from 50 to 80 mules, bedding material, dried provisions, and several hundred small children. Sometimes the children are loaded into large boxes which are suspended in pairs across the draft-animal's back, two children seated in each of these home-made panniers. Notwithstanding sun-sickness and shortage of drinking-water, the children usually arrive in good condition. Then our job begins. Two hundred heads must be shaved, two hundred baths are given, and two hundred pairs of eyes are scrutinized by the doctor who is searching for symptoms of trachoma.

As to classwork, this is given each child for three days a week. During the other three days, he or she must be at apprentice work in one of our shops where we carry on carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, stocking making, basket-weaving, blacksmithing, fruit-preserving and lacemaking. This regime continues until the child is fourteen at which time he devotes all his time to his trade. As soon as he becomes expert in a trade, he leaves the orphanage. Meanwhile his labor in one of the above branches has helped in supplying our 18 orphanage buildings with equipment. In fact the children themselves do practically all the orphanage work, including the daily baking of 900 loaves of bread.

#### ARMENIAN COMMUNITY ORPHANAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(From the Orphanage Department Report for June  
by Miss GLEE HASTINGS)

Kadikeuy Orphanage for Boys, Constantinople, is a splendid example of local community work, and is the type of enterprise which the Near East Relief wishes to encourage. Headed by Mr. Ohanian, who for 30 years has worked for the orphans of Armenia, the 2000 Armenian families in Kadikeuy are supporting over 500 orphans—102 boys at the Kadikeuy Orphanage, 100 at the Catholic Orphanage, and over 300 girls at the Tebrofzasser School. The average age of the Kadikeuy boys is between 10 and 14 years. The smallest boy is five years of age.

The boys' orphanage is located in a fine, well-repaired, beautifully clean and well-ventilated building next door to the Armenian School at Kadikeuy. Consequently the boys attend the public school and have the benefit of mixing with the children of the townspeople. The orphanage pays a total of 51 liras a month for the 102 boys and provides their books. This amount is a very small part of what a separate orphanage school would cost.

The total expenses for the Kadikeuy orphanage for the month of May were \$49.61 liras. The offer of the Near East Relief to double all funds raised locally for orphans does not



dampen the ardor of the Kadikeuy Armenians in supporting their own orphanage.

If 75 double-decker beds can be obtained, 50 additional boys from Kooleli can be accepted at Kadikeuy, and the responsibility for their care transferred from the overburdened Central Committee to the people of Kadikeuy.

### MRS. R. S. EMRICH ATTENDS CONFERENCE AT ST. WOLFGANG

Mrs. R. S. Emrich, the Director of the Case Committee of the Near East Relief, has returned from the conference of the International World Commission of the Y.W.C.A. at St. Wolfgang, Austria.

Ten kindred philanthropic organizations were invited by the Y.W.C.A. to send members, and Mrs. Emrich attended as a representative of the Near East Relief as well as a member of the Executive Board of the Y.W.C.A. Before a group of representatives from all parts of the world, Mrs. Emrich told of the work of the Near East Relief in the Caucasus, Anatolia, Syria, and Persia, with the result that many of the delegates became very much interested and returned to their various countries with a much clearer idea of the activities of the organization,

### NOTES FROM KOOLELI ORPHANAGE, CONSTANTINOPLE

Mrs. A. Anthony Burt, of Berkeley, Cal., who is connected with the work of the large Kooleli Orphanage on the Bosphorus, the home of 1000 boys, sends the following notes:

June has been a strenuous month before the final examinations. The older boys take their studies very seriously. One sees the youngsters pacing the corridors and the quadrangle, books in hand, declaiming with a faraway look in their eyes.

While the older boys are lost in their studies, doing their routine tasks mechanically, the small boys scrub and wash and clean with an eagerness, not so much for the work as for the forthcoming praise.

#### Boy Broom and Mop Brigades

Some of the classroom floors and windows would be a credit to any housewife on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The Sanitary Superintendent is trying a new plan. Instead of assigning work each morning, he now makes the boys responsible for a certain piece of work for a week. It is quite a sight to see the various brigades start out each morning with broom, mop and pail.

#### Kindergarten Policemen

The kindergarten and first preparatory classes have taken over the policing of the quadrangle, and it has never been kept as clean before. With four boys to a pail, and each pail to a certain section, they pick up all trash and gleefully consign it to the Bosphorus.

The kindergarteners are also scrubbing their own dormitory now and have surprised the "mryig" with their efficiency. She was sure they could not do it.

The teacher in charge of the mending room reports much improvement in mending among the small boys. Some of the older boys are afraid they will have to become "sewing ladies" if they sew too well. Nevertheless, it is certain they are all learning something and helping very materially by mending their own clothes. With the help of the teacher, a good many are knitting new feet in their stockings.

#### First Stages of Industrial Training

Although the carpentry shop is being moved to the new Cleveland Dodge Industrial School in Stamboul, Kooleli hopes to retain tools and benches for twenty boys to work two-hour shifts so that many may learn how to handle tools and do simple necessary repairs and odd jobs. Those who show aptitude and desire to become carpenters will be sent to Stamboul as they reach a suitable age. The same plan, it is hoped, will hold good for tailoring, shoemaking, and other industries.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, Mr. Gordon Berry, European Representative, and Mr. Frank America, Secretary to Mr. Vickrey, arrived in Constantinople, Wednesday, July 5th, by the Orient Express.

Mr. Howard B. McAfee, of Kansas City, Managing Director of the Near East Relief for the Beirut Area, Professor J. A. Brown, of New York City, and Professor William R. Hall, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, members of the Administrative Committee of the Beirut Area, arrived in Constantinople, Friday, July 7th.

Captain E. A. Yarrow, Mrs. Yarrow, and their three children left Constantinople July 8th for the United States. For the past two years, Captain Yarrow has been Director General of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief, having under his charge 30,000 orphans, as well as large medical, industrial and agricultural departments for the aid of the hundreds of thousands of needy in the famine areas. Mr. B. L. Horn, of Athens, Ohio, has been appointed Acting Director General of the Caucasus Area and is temporarily replacing Captain Yarrow.

Dr. W. W. Peet, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, has returned from a two weeks' trip to Bulgaria where he attended a Mission Conference.

Miss Nan Lowe, of Avis, Pa., Miss M. L. Caldwell, of Bristol, Tenn., Miss Francis McQuaide, of Charleston, West Virginia, and Mr. B. F. Plimpton, of Hollis, N.Y., members of the Near East Relief in the Anatolian Area, sailed July 8th on the S. S. "Constantinople" for the United States.

Miss Emma Wood, of Sarnia, Ontario, Chief A. R. C. Nurse of the Near East Relief, left Wednesday, July 5th, for a leave of absence in the United States.



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Caris E. Mills, Editor



## AFTER ONE YEAR IN A NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE

These children have learned to play and smile as well as work and study.

### NEW JERSEY FOOD SHIP ARRIVES

On July 14th, Bastille Day, when the ships of the Allied Nations were gaily decorated in honor of the great French holiday, the New Jersey food ship "Saugus" sailed into Constantinople and anchored off Seraglio Point below the old Palace of the Sultans.

The ship arrived just in time to answer a hurry call for food from the famine area, and it will proceed immediately up the Black Sea to Batoum, the port where Near East Relief supplies are received for the thousands of orphans and refugees the organization is feeding.

The cargo of Hershey's cocoa, Campbell's and Heinz pork and beans, corn beef, condensed milk, and flour, donated by the school children and the industrial plants of New

Jersey, could not have arrived at a more opportune time.

Mr. A. H. Slean, of Newark, N.J., a Near East Relief Field Worker, sailed in charge of the cargo.

### WORK OF A FEW AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

Miss Annie T. Allen, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College was the first representative of the Near East Relief and American interests at Angora, the Turkish Nationalist Capital. She died at Sivas, February 2nd of typhus, when returning from an inspection trip of the Near East Relief work at Harpoot. Miss Allen, who was born in Harpoot, Turkey, spent her entire life in the service of the people of the Near East.

### Decorated by Three Nations

Miss Emma Cushman, of West Exeter, N. Y., who is now in charge of a chain of Near East Relief orphanages along the Bosphorus in Constantinople, has been decorated by France, England, and Greece for relief work in Asia Minor. During the Great War, Miss Cushman was the only representative at Konia of the three legations in Constantinople representing the interests of the Allied Nations in the war.

### In Charge of Largest Medical Unit of East

Dr. Mabel Elliott, of Lake Worth, Florida, has organized and is in charge of the largest medical unit in the Near East. This unit is financed by the American Women's Hospitals in cooperation with the Near East Relief, and is caring for the health of 20,000 orphans and thousands of refugees. In 1919, Dr. Elliott remained in Marash through the trying siege, caring for the sick and wounded and encouraging the citizens to keep up hope.

### Organization of Aid to War Widows

Miss Mabelle Phillips, of Plainfield, N. J., a graduate of Wellesley, opened through the Near East Relief in 1919 the first systematic Case Committee in Constantinople for the aid of war widows of all nationalities who were struggling to make a home for their children. Native committees were organized in each poor district of the city which reported conditions and gave recommendations for aid. Through this help, the mothers were enabled to keep their children with them instead of placing them in orphanages. Mrs. R. S. Emrich, of Framingham, Mass., is now carrying on this work through the Near East Relief in Constantinople.

### Constantinople's First Child Welfare Clinics

In 1919, Dr. Elsie Graff, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a graduate of Wellesley and a representative of the American Women's Hospitals with the Near East Relief, established the first system of Child Welfare Clinics in Constantinople. Five centres were opened in the poorest districts of the city where mothers of all nationalities carried their sick children for medical treatment and advice. During the same year, Dr. Graff opened the first training class of native district nurses. A number of these nurses are now engaged in private nursing in the city, and four have sailed to continue their training in America. Miss Frances McQuaide, of Charleston, W. Va., an A. R. C. Nurse, is now carrying on the work which has grown to such an extent that thirty clinics are held weekly.

### Largest Industrial Center of the East

Mrs. Brytne Anderson, of Jacksonville, Florida, has organized and is in charge of the largest industrial center of the Near East. The center which is situated in Alexandropol, in the Caucasus Area, is teaching a trade to 4000 Near East Relief orphans who work at a trade half the day and spend the balance of the time in lessons. The output of this industrial work is providing the clothes and equipment for a large group of orphans and refugees.

### First Tubercular Hospital for Children

Miss Emma Wood, of Sarnia, Ontario, Chief A.R.C. Nurse of the Near East Relief, in cooperation with Dr. Elsie Graff, of the American Women's Hospitals, organized the first tubercular hospital for children in Turkey. Miss Wood has been in charge of the hospital since its beginning in the summer of 1920 and is largely responsible for the success of the institution.

In this Near East Relief hospital, situated just outside the old Byzantine walls of Constantinople, weak undernourished children of all nationalities are given a chance to breathe fresh country air, eat nourishing food, and become strong and sturdy.

### DR. ESTHER POHL LOVEJOY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, the Head of the American Women's Hospitals, is spending a few days in Constantinople before sailing for the Caucasus.

While in the Caucasus, Dr. Lovejoy will inspect the work of the largest medical unit in the East which is being operated by the American Women's Hospitals in cooperation with the Near East Relief. This medical unit cares for the health of 20,000 orphans, thousands of refugees of the Alexandropol famine area, and treats over 16,000 cases of trachoma, the eye disease which results in blindness if neglected.

### WHAT 7½ CENTS CAN DO IN TURKEY

The sum of 7½ cents each gave the children of the Ortakeuy Armenian orphanage a day of happiness. Last Friday two hundred girls, from 7 to 12 years of age had a day's outing at Halki, one of the Princes Islands, for 12½ piasters or 7½ cents each. Yet the Director of the orphanage was much worried over the total expense and said that there could not be another picnic during the summer on account of the cost.

At five in the morning, the children were up and busy preparing for the day huge baskets of dry bread, cucumbers, boiled eggs (one each) and dolmas (a cold rice mixture wrapped in grape leaves). At seven o'clock, the tug which carried them to Halki was under way and the day had begun.

At Halki, the picnic party camped under pine trees on a bluff overlooking the Sea of Marmora. Most of the morning was spent in excitedly running about, exploring and enjoying the sights—a new view of the world to be treasured for the other 364 days of the year!

The children played, danced and sang, but the grand climax was the swimming. The girls took off their blue orphanage dresses and ran joyfully to the water's edge in their homespun petticoats. Many had never been in swimming before and walked recklessly out into deep water. They were much surprised when the water rose over their heads and they came up choking and sputtering.

While the bathing suits were drying on bush and tree, the children played more games and danced more folk dances. Then came supper—dry bread, cucumbers and dolmas; the eggs had been eaten for luncheon.

At sunset all started for home, very tired but happy. Although there were seats for only two-thirds of the children on the boat, there was no confusion or even suggestion of complaint in the two hours' ride. It was dark when the tug docked at Beshiktach, and several of the orphans, much worried how the Near East Relief workers would reach home, offered to give them their beds.

JOSEPHINE STRODE  
Near East Relief Orphanage Dept.

### BOY SCOUT TRAINING IN THE SHADOW OF MT. ARARAT

Boy Scout work is creeping, or rather leaping, to the farthest corners of the world, and in Erivan, Armenia, it is flourishing at the foot of Mt. Ararat. This universal brotherhood of boys has opened its arms to little Armenian Near East Relief orphans and is giving them the opportunity through athletic training to become sturdy Scouts.

It would be difficult to find a more enthusiastic group of Scouts than the band of Near East Relief orphan boys at Erivan who are receiving training in the mysteries of Scout lore. Their latest improvement in equipment is a shower bath manufactured in the Near East Relief Industrial Workshops. It bears little resemblance to the shower baths of an up-to-date Scout Headquarters in the United States, but it serves its purpose and is worked to its utmost capacity morning and night when long lines of Eastern Scouts wait for a chance to stand under the spray.

The Boy Scout orchestra of Erivan furnishes music for the Near East Relief hospitals and orphanages. Its fame has spread so rapidly that recently, His Holiness, Kevork V. Catholicos of all Armenians, the Head of the world's oldest national Christian Church, sent for the boys to play before him in ancient Etchmiadzin.

### THE WORK OF CAPTAIN E. A. YARROW IN THE CAUCASUS AREA

Captain E. A. Yarrow, who recently sailed for the United States with his wife and family, has given six years of continuous service to relief work in the Near East.

In 1916, under the Near East Relief, Captain Yarrow was sent to Erivan where he organized industrial work for the refugees and developed a system of home orphanages through which 20,000 homeless children were boarded out with relatives or friends. The money paid for the support of the child helped also to support the family, and through this method double relief was accomplished. This work was carried on until 1918 when the Russian Army collapsed, the

German Army entered the Caucasus Area, and all Americans were ordered out of the country.

Captain Yarrow then took up work with the Russian Red Cross in Siberia until the way to the Caucasus was again open. Under Col. Haskell's administration in the Caucasus, Captain Yarrow held many important positions, and when Col. Haskell withdrew in 1920, he succeeded him as Director General of the Caucasus Area.

During the administration of Captain Yarrow, the orphans have been concentrated in large centres, industrial work has been opened up, an organized system of education has been installed, and large medical units have been organized for the care of the orphan children.

Owing to the various wars and political upheavals, the farmers have not been able to work their farms or gardens, resulting in famines and a great influx of refugees in the cities in search of food. Captain Yarrow has made every effort to meet the situation through opening soup kitchens, giving out seed and agricultural implements, opening medical clinics, trachoma hospitals, etc. In an effort to supply work for the men, he has organized labor gangs on roads and house building, new drainage systems, village improvement societies, and large agricultural projects. It was, therefore, with great regret that thousands and thousands of the Caucasus inhabitants learned of Captain Yarrow's departure.

### LITTLE ORPHANS INVENT THEIR OWN PLAYTHINGS

Because there is a great lack of toys in the orphanages, the children are continually inventing dolls of wood, nailing on bits of their own hair, making boats of pasteboard, etc. Sometimes they become very ambitious in their inventions and it is interesting to see how they overcome difficulties in obtaining materials.

One of the orphan boys at Miss Cushman's Near East Relief orphanage at Boyadjikeuy is the proud possessor of a camera which is his own invention. The box was manufactured from pieces of wood and cardboard, and the lens was taken from an old telescope which had been given to the boy. With a little money, earned by doing odd pieces of work, he bought some films and the young photographer is now the centre of an admiring group of children who delight in posing for their pictures.

Another boy at the same orphanage was continually asking for bones in the kitchen until the cook and helpers became curious and made an effort to find out what he did with them. They found that the boy had made a perfect fork of bone with even an attempt at carving on the handle. He also exhibited a knife which consisted of an old knife blade inserted in a carved bone handle.

During the visit of a U. S. Destroyer at Ismid, one of Miss Holt's little orphan girls at the Near East Relief orphanage took a great fancy to the Commander of the ship and presented him with a little chain of horsehair which she



was wearing about her neck. Some of the sailors saw it and there was a wild dash for the orphanage to obtain a horse-hair watch chain. The orphan girls were delighted to please the American sailors and they promised that when the Destroyer, returned, there would be a chain for each one.

During the month following, Miss Holt had a difficult time in keeping the anxious orphans from stopping every horse which passed the Near East Relief orphanage in order to pull hairs from its mane and tail in their eagerness to finish the chains before the return of the American sailors.

### AID FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

During June, 2561 widowed mothers and 5563 children, - Armenian, Greek, Turkish, Jewish, Syrian, and Chaldean, - have received aid through the Near East Relief Case Committee which is under the charge of Mrs. R. S. Emrich, of Framingham, Mass.

The poor sections of Constantinople are divided into districts and a committee of native women is appointed for each district. These women visit the homes and make reports to the Case Committee Department. The aid given in this way, added to the mother's earnings, keeps the little family together and provides an opportunity for the children to attend school.

The weighing and measuring of the children for the second time is about half accomplished, and the figures up to date show a better health condition than the figures of six months previous.

### BEIRUT AREA NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. George Doolittle sailed for America in June on furlough. Mr. Doolittle was formerly the Director of the Aleppo Unit of the Near East Relief.

Mrs. Alma Kerr, of Bismark, N.D., left Beirut for the United States during the early part of June. Mrs. Kerr joined the Near East in June, 1919. She has been stationed in Trebizond in the Anatolian Area and at the large orphanage center at Sidon in the Beirut Area.

Mrs. Florence Stanton Kalk, of Washington, D. C., is replacing Mrs. Kerr at the Sidon Orphanage.

Miss Emily Petty, Mr. Paul C. Betts, and Mr. George Garside are on their way to Harpoot from Beirut.

### CAUCASUS AREA NEWS

Captain E. A. Yarrow, Mrs. Yarrow, and their three children sailed, July 8th, for the United States on the S. S. "Constantinople."

Mr. B. L. Horn, of Athens, Ohio, has been appointed Acting Director General of the Caucasus Area.

The new office of Chief of Construction has been established in the Caucasus Area. The duties of this office will

include general supervision of all construction work in the Caucasus Branch, as well as examining personally and approving all requisitions for new construction projects. Mr. Clinton W. Crow, of Rye, N. Y., has been appointed to this position.

Mr. John D. McNabb, of Washington D. C., District Commander of Karaklis, is returning shortly to the United States.

Mr. L. J. Richards, of New York City, has been appointed Acting District Commander of Karaklis.

Owing to the inadequate housing facilities of the orphanages of the District of Karaklis, the orphans will be removed to other permanent orphanage centers of the Caucasus Area. Mr. M. D. Brown, Director of Orphanages, will have charge of this activity.

Mr. E. A. Eckman, who has been for the past year Regulating Officer at Batoum, left July 10th for Italy. Mr. Clark D. Martin has been appointed Regulating Officer at Batoum, succeeding Mr. Eckman.

Miss Blanche Scribner, of Lansing, Mich., has been appointed Assistant to Director of Finance and Supplies, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Thomas Mills, of New York City, is Superintendent of Construction, Erivan.

Miss Jeanne Van Coover is Superintendent of Orphanages, Kazachi Post, Alexandropol.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, Mr. Gordon Berry, European Representative, Prof. J. A. Brown, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Beirut Area, Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Anatolian Area, and Mr. Frank America, Secretary to Mr. Vickrey, sailed for the Caucasus Area, July 14th. Dr. H. C. Emhardt, his daughter Miss Nancy Emhardt, and Miss Celestine Warder accompanied the party.

Miss S. J. Shedd (Wayne, Pa.) sailed July 14th for Persia via the Caucasus. Miss Shedd, who is a graduate of Vassar, Class of 1918, is to take charge of a Near East Relief orphanage in Hamadan, Persia.

Miss Josephine and Pauline Strode (Chicago, Ill.), Miss Dorothy Francis (Westfield, N.J.), Mr. Thomas Bower (Middleburg, Pa.) Mr. B. B. Stowe (Hempstead, L.I.), Miss Marguerite Milnor (Williamsport, Pa.), and Miss Bell Greve, (Cleveland, -Ohio) sailed for work in the Caucasus Area, July 14th.

Mr. Lex Klutetz of Beirut is making a trip through the Caucasus as a correspondent for the Christian Endeavor, and other church magazines.

Mr. A. H. Skean, of Newark, N.J., a Near East Relief Field Worker, arrived July 14th on the S.S. "Saugus," the food ship sent by New Jersey.

Mrs. Dorothy Sutton (Montclair, N.J.) sailed Monday, July 10th, for Italy. After travelling through Italy, Mrs. Sutton will return to the United States.



# Near East Relief

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Caris E. Mills, Editor



## STOCKING MAKING IN A NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE

The largest stocking factory in Constantinople is located in one room at the Armenian Girls' Industrial Orphanage, Constantinople. On American machines, supplied by the Near East Relief, the girls produce 50 pairs of stocking daily for the orphans of the city.

## TRAINING FUTURE CITIZENS

The Near East Relief is not merely feeding and clothing the thousands of children under its care but is preparing each boy and girl for useful citizenship.

In the large orphanages of the Caucasus, the four concentration centres of the Beirut Area, and the many orphanages of Constantinople and Anatolia, each child spends half a day in study and half a day in learning some trade which will lead to independence.

6000 children are busy daily at Alexandropol, Armenia, learning the making of cloth. The textile industry, which

supplies cloth for orphanage clothes, is the largest in the Near East. The tiny stocking factory at the Armenian Girls' Industrial Home, Constantinople, is the largest stocking enterprise in the city. A jam factory is in operation in Sidon where Syrian oranges are made into marmalade and sold in Beirut. A vast agricultural program is in operation in Armenia where American Case tractors are helping to prepare for a crop to meet the famine situation. Carpentry, tailoring, tinsmithing, shoemaking, and dressmaking are taught in every orphanage, and gradually other branches of industrial work are being introduced. In these various ways, the Near East Relief is helping the children to help themselves.

### THE NEW STREET CRY IN THE CAUCASUS

The street cries of the East are famous and have existed for centuries. There is the egg-man, the seller of roasted peas, the man who wakens the city at night to sell a sleeping potion, etc., etc. Each group of venders has a special song and if the words are not clear, the rhythm of the sing-song tune conveys to the housewife the message that the egg-man is coming or the bread-man is two blocks down the street. In Damascus, the street cries are more elaborate. The seller of watercress cries, "Buy a bunch of watercress and renew your youth!" The flower man shouts, "Buy a bunch of roses and appease your mother-in-law!"

In the villages of the area of the Caucasus, the venders of food are silent, but a new cry, "Have you relatives in America? Have you relatives you wish to find?" can be heard in the quiet streets. The pale faced hungry villagers gather about this new man who has come to help them find sons, daughters, husbands, and put them in touch with the adventurous one who long ago left the home village.

They fill out searchers in Armenian, giving their story the addresses of missing relatives as they last heard from them, etc., etc., and the man goes back to the Near East Relief offices where the searchers are translated and forwarded to America, Constantinople, Egypt, England, or the country where the missing one last lived. The newspapers take up the story and the search begins. In the region of Alexandropol alone, 670 families have sent in searchers for relatives in America.

The finding of a relative generally results in a remittance of money and new hope for the family. The news is spreading like wild-fire through the Caucasus, and villagers walk miles to the Near East Relief offices to fill out searchers. Miss Dona Farmer, who is aiding in this work, writes: "Mr. B. L. Horn, of Athens, Ohio, Acting Director General of the Caucasus Area, and Mr. Charles White, of New York City, Director of Finance and Supplies, invented this system. There is quite a scene in this office when the relative is found. One mother, who had not heard from her son for nearly five years, received a letter. She was emaciated from undernourishment and her clothes were ragged. When the letter was put into her hands and a photograph of her boy, she cried with joy and our whole office force, consisting of four, dissolved in tears with her."

### 32 BEANS A DAY

Mr. Wilfrid Keller, a former resident of Linden Hall, near State College, Pa., discovered near Erivan, Armenia, eighty-six children living on thirty-two beans each per day. They had taken refuge in the old military barracks of Daranchichak far up on the mountain side above Erivan.

Various reports had drifted to the Near East Relief Director at Erivan that there was great suffering in the snowed-in mountain villages, owing to the lack of seed for planting,

the failure of the few crops, and the difficulty of travel during the winter months. A gaunt man, half dead, had staggered into the city and spread the news. At first he could hardly speak, and only pointed to the mountains.

Forty ox-carts were quickly loaded with Near East Relief supplies, and Mr. Keller started out through the snow with his caravan on a hunting trip for mountain villages where children were starving. On the way, he passed the bones of donkeys, camels, and smaller animals which had been killed and eaten by the hungry wolves which were roaming the country. Although it was early spring, the oxen were up to their knees in snow and travelling was difficult.

Finally the old military barracks of Daranchichak came into view. The jingle of the bells of the caravan called out a crowd of gaunt beings from buildings which once housed the army of the Czar. Followed by this shouting, pleading mob, the caravan pushed forward to the barracks where Mr. Keller found the eighty-six starving children lying listlessly in corners.

The headman of the village, propped on a huge stick for support, told Mr. Keller the story of his people. "We older people had given up all hope of life," he said, "so we put aside the few beans for the children. We counted them and allowed 32 beans for each child per day while they lasted. You have arrived when the ration would last but one more day. One of our men volunteered to find his way through the snow to Erivan to secure help but we did not know that he had escaped the wolves." Upon being asked what the older people were eating, the man answered, "Many of us are dead; only the very strong survive. The children are nearly all orphaned. You have arrived when we had nothing left."

Mr. Keller turned over the supplies to the village headman, and the people gathered about their leader like wolves. When Mr. Keller decided to take the eighty-six children back to Erivan, there was great thanksgiving in the little village. The children needed medical care if they were to live.

On the return trip to Erivan, the caravan had a different aspect. Instead of bags of American flour, corn grits, and evaporated milk, the wagons were loaded with ragged children, the sick lying on the wagon floor and the stronger ones grouped along the sides. The snow was so deep that the oxen made but slow progress, and the blinding snowstorm made the homeward trip more difficult. One wagon was overturned, and Mr. Keller had to fish the children from the snowbanks.

"It was a weird trip," said Mr. Keller. "We met heavily laden camel trains when we reached a beaten track, but the camels always required much coaxing and driving to make them turn out in the deeper snow. It was a great relief when Erivan came into view in the valley below, and a greater relief when we landed the children safely at a Near East Relief orphanage. The people back home should have seen those children when they entered the warm building and were put to bed in real beds. They snuggled down in warm American blankets and went to sleep with the first look of happiness I had seen on their thin little faces."

Recently the old military barracks at Daranchichak have been turned into an up-to-date American orphanage, and 600 children are growing strong and sturdy on wholesome food and fresh mountain air.

### ORPHAN BOYS AID FIRE DEPARTMENTS

When "Yangoun var!" "Yangoun var!" (There is a fire! There is fire!) was shouted through the streets and neighborhood of Kouzoundjouk, a section of Constantinople on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, the Near East Relief Armenian orphans of Morgenthau Industrial Home answered the cry and turned out to help. The cry was picked up by criers of the city and soon the whole of Constantinople was notified that there was a fire in Kouzoundjouk, and the fire departments hurried through the streets.

Kouzoundjouk, which is directly across the Bosphorus from the Near East Relief Headquarters at Ortakuey, is a section of wooden houses situated in a grove of trees. From the volumes of smoke and flames which could be seen, it was feared that this fire would be a repetition of last year's Scutari fire when 1200 houses and 60 shops were burned. Thanks to the orphan boys and the fire departments, the fire was checked after 20 wooden houses had been burned. The orphans of Kouzoundjouk are Boy Scouts, and the Scout training in keeping a clear head and obeying orders helped to save the day.

### THE GLORIOUS "FOURTH" IN ALEXANDROPOL

The American Near East Relief workers in charge of the largest orphanage in the world at Alexandropol, Armenia, did not allow the Fourth of July to pass unnoticed. The following are extracts from a letter of Miss Doris Goetz, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Mr. James W. Van Wert, of Fenton, Michigan, describing the Fourth in the Caucasus.

#### Tennis Tournament

"Early in the morning, we had a final game of tennis. Miss Laura MacFettridge, of Morrisville, Pa., is champion woman player of Alexandropol, and Mr. A. D. Merritt, of Tacoma, Wash., is champion of the men. He played against the champion of Tiflis and won. We certainly are proud of our record at Alexandropol.

#### Camel Race

"After tennis, we had a picnic dinner out on the green enclosure in front of Seversky orphanage buildings. After the lunch, Mr. R. H. Anderson, of Middletown, Conn., the great football champion of Wesleyan, brought out the camels for a race. Olivia Hill, of New York City, Mr. L. J. Richards of the same town, Mr. Anderson, and I raced.

#### Chariot race of ox-carts

"The chariot race truly was a stirring feature. All the chariots (ox-carts) were driven by ladies, about twelve in all,

You should have seen Miss C. A. R. Dustan of Dorchester, Mass., driving her team of oxen. Ann Marlin of Pittsburgh, Pa., fell off when her steeds began to run but she was not hurt.

"Later there was a ball game, Tiflis and Kazachi Post against Seversky and Polygon. Kazachi Post won. Dr. R.P. Blythe of Cranford, N. J., fell out in the obstacle race and it took almost an hour to bring him back to normal.

#### Rice, Beans and Grits

"The three new colts which were presented to us have been named 'Rice,' 'Beans,' and 'Grits.' The men are breaking them in and will use them to visit the villages for relief surveys. The names are very appropriate because the donors were among those to whom we had given rice, beans and grits. To show their appreciation, they gave us the colts. The transfer probably saved the lives of the colts because their owners had nothing to feed them."

### UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE N. E. R. GHAZIR ORPHANAGE

Far up on the side of the Lebanon mountains, overlooking the beautiful Bay of Djunieh, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foley, of Columbus, Ohio, have charge of 1000 Armenian girls. During the last few months, children from the interior orphanages have been transported to the coast and the family at Ghazir has enlarged rapidly.

"We seem to be out of the world away up here in the mountains," writes Mr. Foley, "but we feel very much a part of it. We are in a little world of our own, it is true, but we are training girls in industrial work who will some day leave our mountain home for all parts of Syria. Our lace making, which is in charge of two Armenian ladies, has reached such a high point of perfection that it equals the work of the French convents. Its fame is spreading up and down the Syrian coast, and American ladies come all the way from Beirut by auto to order trousseaux and table-linen which is made entirely by our orphans."

A few years ago, the two Armenian teachers were nuns in an Armenian Catholic convent. During the war, the other members of the Order died through hardships and privation. The two remaining Sisters were given permission by the ecclesiastical authorities to discard their veils. For more than two years, they have been employed in the Ghazir Near East Relief orphanage where they have devoted themselves to the teaching of fine lace-making and embroidery.

The industrial work is not limited to lace making. Classes have been opened in rug and mat making, the caning of chairs and other furniture, upholstery and fancy hand-weaving. The first rug is nearly finished and is very successful for a beginning. Wool thread has been obtained which is colored with reliable dyes so that the finished product will be durable and dependable.

In writing about the industrial work of Ghazir, it should not be forgotten that the little girls knit all the stockings for



the orphanage while the older girls make the entire supply of clothes. "Some might consider our life dull in this tiny village," states Mrs. Foley, "but we are always too busy to even think about it."

#### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Nelson, John Alfred (Jamestown, N.Y.) Social welfare worker; A. B. Yale 1919; graduate New School of Social Research; assigned to Caucasus Area.

Lange, Frederick G. (Youngstown, Ohio) Station Director; Industrial and Safety Director for Ohio Industrial Commission; Industrial and Safety Inspector Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.; assigned Caucasus Area.

Swain, Randall Harper (Painesville, Ohio) Boy Worker; Director Boys' Work with New York Settlement Houses; assigned Caucasus Area.

Donovan, Helena Frances. (Brooklyn N. Y.) Secretarial work. Secretarial experience with business firms and in Government work at Washington. Sailed for Caucasus Area, July 21st.

Stockton, Dorothy Pierce (Ridgewood, N. J.). Orphanage worker. B. S. Columbia University; graduate Presbyterian Hospital; case work with Henry Street Settlement and Public Health work, Landry Parish, La.; sailed for the Caucasus Area, July 21st.

Murphy, Christie M. (Pt. Richmond, N.Y.) Accountant; experience in accounting departments, Staten Island Shipbuilding Corporation, and B. & O. R. R.; assigned to Sivas.

#### PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Barclay Acheson, Assistant General Secretary of the Near East Relief, with a group of Field Workers arrived in Constantinople, July 19th. The members of this party, without any expense whatever to the Near East Relief, are inspecting the work of the organization in order to report to those interested in the United States. The party sailed for the Caucasus Area, July 21st.

Miss Ethel Thompson (Mattapan, Mass.) and Miss Anne Dingleline (Cayahoga Falls, Ohio) arrived in Constantinople, July 23rd from Harpoot, travelling via Beirut. Miss Thompson, who has been connected with the Anatolian Area of the Near East Relief for two years, is severing her connections with the organization and is returning to the United States. While in Harpoot, Miss Dingleline was the secretary for the Unit, and Miss Thompson had charge of the work for the 5000 Near East Relief orphans.

Mr. Roy Jackson (Whitehall, N. Y.) who has been travelling through the interior units in connection with Near East Relief transportation work, returned to Constantinople, July 23rd. Mr. Jackson is in charge of the Transportation Department of the Constantinople Headquarters.

Mr. James H. Crutcher (Tuscaloosa, Ala.) for some time Director of the Near East Relief Unit at Trebizond, has been

transferred to Samsoun where he is taking charge of the Unit.

Professor William H. Hall (Kalamazoo, Mich.) of the Administrative Board of the Beirut Area, and Miss Elsie Stancliffe, of the Beirut Headquarters, left Constantinople for Beirut, July 21st.

Dr. A. W. Dewey (Boston, Mass.) and his family are leaving Tuesday, August 1st, for Cesarea where Dr. Dewey will take charge of the Near East Relief medical work.

Dr. V. W. M. Wright (Philadelphia, Pa.) who has been in charge of medical work in Cesarea, is being transferred to Samsoun. On account of the great amount of sickness in Samsoun, it is necessary for the Near East Relief medical work to have an American doctor in charge.

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, the Head of the American Women's Hospitals, Mrs. M. P. Cruikshank (Portland, Oregon) surgical nurse of the American Women's Hospitals, Miss Dorothy Stockton (Ridgewood, N. J.), orphanage worker, and Miss Helena Donovan (Brooklyn, N.Y.) sailed for the Caucasus Area, July 21st.

Mr. H. C. Moffett (Lebanon, Ohio) and Mr. Christie M. Murphy (Pt. Richmond, N.Y.) have been assigned to the Sivas Unit and are leaving Constantinople, Tuesday, August 1st.

Mr. Forest Rydgren (Hillside, N. J.), who has been connected with the Finance Department of Constantinople Headquarters, has been assigned to aid with the accounting of the interior units. He is sailing for Samsoun, August 1st.

Mr. H. V. Whelan (Wallace, Idaho) has been assigned to Samsoun to take charge of the Finance Department of that Unit.

Miss Florence Briggs, of Flushing, N.Y., arrived in Constantinople, July 19th, to visit her brother, Mr. J. H. Briggs, Comptroller of the Constantinople Headquarters.

Miss R. Murlless (Hartford, Conn.), who has been connected with the orphanage work in Trebizond, has been transferred to Samsoun to aid in the work for the 1400 orphans of that Unit.

Mrs. V. E. Harris, for two years Assistant Director General of the Caucasus Area, is leaving the Caucasus Area at the termination of her present contract.

Prof. and Mrs. Murray of Constantinople College and Mrs. F. F. Goodsell and two children have joined the summer colony at Cham Korea, Bulgaria. Miss I. F. Dodd goes there the first of August.

Consul-General G. Bie Ravndal has gone to Karlsbad to take the baths, expecting to visit his son in Vienna before returning to his post in Constantinople.

Miss Nina E. Rice of Sivas has been on a trip to Talas for a brief vacation.

Mr. Wilfrid Keller, of Linden Hall, Pa., sailed recently for a vacation in Roumania.



# Near East Relief

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Carls E. Mills, Editor

## DR. H. C. EMHARDT'S VISIT TO THE CAUCASUS AREA

Dr. H. C. Emhardt, of the Episcopal Church of New York City, who has just returned from a trip to the Caucasus Area, has written the following concerning the various Near East Relief stations which he visited.

### Tiflis

"Our party arrived in Batoum, July 27th, after a most pleasant trip up the Black Sea. We went at once to Tiflis where we inspected the various orphanages and the work which the Near East Relief is doing to aid Russian children. The orphanages of Tiflis are operated on a very systematic basis and the children seem healthy and happy.

### Karakliss and Daranchichak

"Our next stop was at Karakliss where a fine piece of work is in operation. At Daranchichak, a short distance from Karakliss, we found Mr. Tom Mills, of New York City, who has changed his post as traffic officer at the corner of Thirty-Fourth and Broadway for his present position as Director of an orphanage of 600 children. He is the sole English speaking resident of this lonely post far up in the mountains. The work he has already done cannot be too highly praised. Beautiful scenery and devotion to the welfare of the children are his reward. An orphanage doing a very successful piece of work, and at the same time running on an economical and systematic basis, speaks volumes.

### Erivan and Etchmiadzin

"During our stay at Erivan, Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, and myself had a very interesting trip to Etchmiadzin where we visited His Holiness, Kevork V, Catholicos of all Armenians and Head of the world's oldest national Christian Church. His Holiness wished me to convey to the American people the grateful thanks of his nation for this vast piece of relief work they have done and are doing.

The Near East Relief is also carrying on orphanage work at Erivan and Etchmiadzin. These orphanages have been compelled to take in more and more children owing to the famine conditions of this area and the deaths of many of the older people.

## Alexandropol, the Largest Caucasus Centre

"A few days later, we arrived in Alexandropol where the Near East Relief is carrying on the largest work in the Caucasus Area. This work is a most remarkable demonstration of what can be accomplished by a constructive plan and concentrated effort. In the large plants at Kazachi Post, Seversky Post and Polygon, the former barracks of the Russian Army, the work of the Near East Relief is deserving of the highest praise. When one realizes that a short time ago, these buildings were but mere wrecks, filled with all kinds of debris, the magnitude of the accomplishment can be appreciated. Today these buildings house 18,000 children who are growing up with new ideals to be the future citizens of their country.

## Alexandropol Ideal as a Concentration Point

"Alexandropol seems to be the logical centre for the work in the Caucasus Area. The altitude of one mile gives assurance of healthy conditions. The comparative isolation gives opportunity for the development of a new type of Armenian youth reared under American influence. The scenery, which can be compared to that of Colorado, helps to make the conditions under which the American personnel labor more inviting. Much also could be said concerning the value of concentration and the development of an *esprit de corps* which could not be attained in a centre where the orphanages are scattered. The transportation and warehouse system is a model of simplicity and effectiveness.

## Boy Scouts of Alexandropol

"Great praise is also due the Scout leaders who have trained the fine body of orphan Boy Scouts of Alexandropol. These boys compare well with the best American Scout group. Their work is very fine and it is the desire of every orphan boy to be allowed to join a Scout company.

"Our party embarked on the 'George,' July 27th, expecting to make a record return to Constantinople. Unhappily just as we were to sail, the authorities began to question the title of the boat. After a delay of three days, during which time the passengers could not leave the boat, we were transferred to a French steamer. En route we had an opportunity to see the fine piece of relief work accomplished at Samsoun by a very small staff of Near East Relief workers.

"I feel that America, through the Near East Relief, has not merely saved the children from starvation but is doing fine constructive work in giving new ideals to the future citizens of the country."

### CONSTANTINOPLE HOME FOR GREEK BEGGAR CHILDREN

(From June Orphanage Report by Miss Glee Hastings)

One of the most interesting and unique orphanages in the Constantinople Area is the little Home for Greek Beggar Children, located in a small house on a narrow cobble-stone street in the market district of Beshiktashe. In this home, 65 little girls, gathered from the streets in the worst possible condition, due to filth, vermin, disease, undernourishment and neglect, are given shelter and put in shape for admission to the regular orphanages.

When the children are first admitted, many of them are like little animals with wide, staring frightened eyes, and a tendency to shrink when anyone approaches. Many of them need strict medical treatment, and most of them have acquired very dangerous and immoral habits which need constant and sympathetic correction. Often the newcomers, from force of habit, prefer to curl up in a little heap on the floor to sleep rather than in a clean bed. They grab their food in handfuls and choke it down for fear another child will snatch it away.

The Directress of this Beggars' Home is an ideal person for the position—motherly and kind, but a good disciplinarian. The youngsters are taught to do the housework, and their house is always immaculate. Classes in sewing and embroidery have been opened with the result that the children proudly display their handiwork to every visitor. The Y.M.C.A. cinema man comes twice a month; two Greek girls, students at Constantinople College, visit the homes twice a week to give instruction in folk dancing, Greek songs and gymnastics.

It is interesting to compare the children after a few weeks in the Home with the photographs taken at the time of admission. One little ten-year-old girl, who for many months begged on the Galata Bridge, is the matron's right-hand-man now, and is proud of her title of "chief monitor." Two little orphan sisters who drifted to Constantinople on a fishing-vessel from Silivri, Thrace, were found one night last January almost dead from exposure and hunger in a doorway in Galata; another 12 year-old child was forced by an old blind woman to go around and beg with her, and some Allied Police assistance was necessary to get the child away from the woman who was not a relative of any description.

### ONE HUNDRED MORE BOYS FOR MISS CUSHMAN

One hundred little kindergarten boys will be removed shortly from Kouleli to Yeni-Keuy, Miss Cushman's new orphanage, where they can play in the sunshiny gardens and be cared for by the older girls. The barracks-like atmosphere of Kouleli is by no means an ideal place to house little children of five and six years of age.

### 500 AMERICANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The S. S. "Cameronia", with 500 American professors, ministers and teachers on board, steamed into Constantinople harbor, Friday morning, August 4th. As it is the time of Kourban Bairam (the Feast of the Killing of the Sheep), the minarets of St Sophia were alight with electricity, and hundreds of little oil lamps were shining in the minarets of Sultan Ahmed and Suleiman. The tourists hurried ashore in the evening and added to the gaiety of the Stamboul streets.

On Saturday morning, there was a wild rush to see the entire city in eight or nine hours. Mr. Mill, the agent of Thomas Cook and Son in Constantinople, took charge of the shore party, and arranged so that little time was lost in visiting the chief historical points.

Dr. Karl K. Quimby, of Newark, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McCreary, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., Near East Relief workers in America, were on board. They joined a party which visited the many Near East Relief orphanages and industrial schools of Constantinople. Miss Cushman's orphans gave a gymnastic exhibition which equalled the best Boy Scout drilling at home, according to a gentleman from Indiana. The orphan girls dancing their old Armenian folk dances, in native costumes, captured the hearts of the visitors. The young orphan shoemakers, stocking makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, lace makers, dress makers, and little housewives were so happily busy that Dr. Quimby remarked, "I do not feel that I am looking at war orphans but a fine group of future citizens to whom the American workers are imparting high ideals." Miss Cushman served tea to the party at her Boyadjikeuy orphanage on the Bosphorus.

The passengers report a delightful cruise, giving much credit to Mr. R. H. Skinner, Cruise Director for Thomas Cook and Son. Mrs. Lorinda Munson Bryant, writer and lecturer on European art and travel, is giving talks on the history, art, and industries of each point of interest included in the cruise itinerary. The "Cameronia" left Constantinople late Saturday night for a trip to Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

### CAMP FOR ORPHANS

The Near East Relief is cooperating with the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. by sending thirty unusually bright orphan boys and girls to camp this month with the idea that they will come back to their orphanages bringing new ideas to impart to the youngsters who could not go. The Y.M.C.A. camp is located at Kilios, on the Black Sea, and the Y.W.C.A. Camp at Djaddi-Bostan on the Marmora. From reports that are already drifting in, the thirty are having a grand and glorious time.

## THE NEW CLEVELAND DODGE HOME IN OPERATION

During the first part of June, there were 20 boys literally camping out in the new Cleveland Dodge Industrial Home in Stamboul, making general repairs. On June 30th, Mr. Tashdjian, the Director, reported 73 boys. Of these, 21 were occupied in the building, 7 were hunting apprentice jobs, and 45 had been placed out at trades as follows: molder 1, electricians 5, galvanizer 1, carpenters 11, turner 1, tailors 4, shoemakers 12, blacksmiths 3, photographer 1, heel-maker 1, designer 1, tinsmith 1; barber 1, cooks 2.

Cleveland Dodge Home is to be operated on the same plan as Vickrey Home. The boys will be apprenticed out to tradesmen in the city to learn a trade; they will return at night to Cleveland Dodge Home (the old Stamboul Headquarters of the Near East Relief) where they will eat, sleep, and study. Lectures will be given in the evenings as well as courses in English, French, etc.

Vickrey Home is proving such a success that the Cleveland Dodge Boys have requested to be allowed to learn a trade on the same basis. Through apprenticeship in a real shop, the boy becomes experienced in buying, selling, and bargaining—very necessary knowledge in order to become a self-supporting tradesman in this country where competition is so great.

Beyler Bey Industrial School and the other orphanages will continue to teach shoemaking, carpentry, etc., to the boys who are too young for Dodge or Vickrey homes. Already the knowledge that these two homes are open to receive expert boy workers is adding a new zest and enthusiasm to the industrial work in the orphanages. The Homes are becoming post-graduate schools which open a way to gradual independence without making the jump too sudden from the sheltered orphanage life to the outside world.

The native committee in charge of these homes act as advisers and big brothers to the boys. They visit the shops where the boys are working, ascertain if the boys and the employers are both receiving a square deal, supply the boys with reading material, and aid them in keeping bank accounts when they receive small payments for their work.

## THE VALUE OF MUSIC IN AN ORPHANAGE

The Armenian Girls' orphanage, situated on a hill just above the Headquarters' building of the Near East Relief at Ortakuey, has been greatly changed by the gift of musical instruments by Wellesley College.

Miss Glee Hastings, a graduate of Wellesley, Class of 1916, the Director of the Near East Relief Orphanage Department in Constantinople, noticed the lack of life and "pep" in the girls. When they were not engaged in doing housework, they sat listlessly about the building and yard, taking little interest in things about them. It was decided to

use some of the Wellesley College Fund to buy violins to create some new interest. The introduction of a little music worked like magic.

A music teacher, supplied by the Near East Relief, is greatly welcomed at the orphanage. The girls enjoy the lessons in music and show real talent. They are learning American songs as well as their own Armenian folk songs and melodies. When Mr. Charles Vickrey, the General Secretary, and Mr. Acheson, the Assistant General Secretary of the Near East Relief, visited this orphanage, they were greeted by "America" rendered by this orchestra of wide awake girls.

The music has revived an interest in Armenian folk dances to the extent that the American personnel are also becoming interested in the dances and visit the orphanage more frequently, taking tourists with them. This has aroused the interest of the girls in their personal appearance as well as the neatness of their orphanage home. A gift of cloth was made into neat blue serge dresses with white collars and cuffs by the girls in the dressmaking department. A cinema man, who wished a few pictures of native dances, chose this orphanage, and the orphans danced before the camera in their native costumes.

The gift by Wellesley College of a few musical instruments to orphan girls in Constantinople has been responsible for this great change in their orphanage life.

## AT THE HOME OF 1000 BOYS

*Kootele Orphanage, Constantinople.* During June and July, fruit has been added to the menu several times—much to the delight of 1000 boys.

Small Boghos was very unhappy, however, the evening a treat of mulberries was enjoyed. He was the waiter for three tables. By the time he went half way around the last table, he realized he was coming out short. The first table boys had quickly eaten their share and were safe. From his table, Boghos took half his own berries and a few from each of the other boys—still some plates were empty. Then he bravely took *all* his own and one or two more from each of the other boys and finished out the third table.

After this, supper did not interest Boghos much so he went out for hot water to wash the dishes. When he returned, he found that the boys had placed eight berries at his plate. This spirit of thoughtfulness for each other exists among the Armenian children who have suffered together.

## NEWS FROM CESAREA

A letter from Miss Susan W. Orvis, dated Talas, June 15, says "We are rejoicing in the return of Mr. and Mrs. Beach, and the work is going on in a satisfactory way. Miss Rice came with them from Sivas and is taking a short vacation here. Miss Fletcher of our Unit is detained in Beirut where



she is having her eyes treated. Our schools have continued through the year and we expect to have the examinations at the end of June. Just now the work is being interrupted by an epidemic of measles, but the cases are very light. We have classes from the kindergarten to the ninth grade in both schools in Talas. There are about three hundred pupils in each. The school in Caesarea has about one hundred and fifty. These have all been conducted as a part of the Near East Relief work this year. They with all the other schools for orphans have been under my care and supervision. In the girls' school we have had departments for Turks, Armenians and Greeks, also music, dressmaking, sewing, rug-making and various industries."

(From *The Orient*)

### CONSTANTINOPLE NOTES

The new personnel house of the Near East Relief, at Ortakuyu, will be in readiness in two or three weeks. The house is situated near the Headquarters' offices and a great saving in transportation will result through this move.

The Armenian orphan boys of Dodge Industrial Home were the means of saving the building when a serious fire took place in the vicinity. They worked far into the night covering the roof and exposed parts of the building with wet blankets. All furniture was moved out, and the boys finally spent the remainder of the night at the American Hospital. Fortunately, little damage was done although the building next door was burnt to the ground.

Miss Emma Cushman, the Director of the Near East Relief orphanages at Boyadjikeuy and Yenikeuy on the Bosphorus, is leaving Saturday for a vacation in Europe. In taking this trip, Miss Cushman will leave Turkey for the first time in seventeen years.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Ewald, Rose (Yonkers, N.Y.) Accountant; Manager and Secretary, Barnes Estate, Inc.; Secretary, Chinese Department, Y.M.C.A. in France; Business and Circulation Mgr., Interchurch World Movement and Missionary Review of the World. Arrived in Constantinople, August 1st.

Rankin, Karl Lott (Monrovia, California) C. E. Princeton University, 1922; Civil engineering, irrigation and construction work; Boys' work with Y.M.C.A., Smyrna. Arrived in Constantinople, August 1st; assigned Caucasus Area.

Prentiss, Mark Osman (Coscob, N.Y.) Executive work; arrived Constantinople, July 27th.

Orbison, Douglas C. (Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N.Y.) General relief or executive work; L. B. Princeton, 1921; 1st Lieut. U.S. Army; arrived Constantinople, July 27th.

### PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. H. C. Emhardt, his daughter, Miss Nancy Emhardt, and Miss Celestine Warder, returned of Constantinople, August 5th, from a trip through the Caucasus Area.

Mr. John A. Nelson (Jamestown, N. Y.), Mr. Frederick G. Lange (Youngstown, Ohio) and Mr. R. H. Swaine (Painesville, Ohio) sailed Tuesday, August 1st, for work in the Caucasus Area.

Mr. H. C. Moffett (Lebanon, Ohio) formerly Director of the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief, left Constantinople for his new post at Sivas, August 1st. Mr. Moffett is succeeding Mr. Wm. Hawkes, who recently returned to the United States, as Director of the Boys' Orphanage.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewey and family (Boston, Mass.) left Constantinople, August 1st, and are on their way to Caesarea where Dr. Dewey has been appointed Director of Medical work.

Mrs. R. S. Emerich (Farmingham, Mass.) sailed for the Caucasus Area to visit the various stations. Mrs. Emerich is returning shortly to the United States to lecture.

Miss Ethel Thompson (Mattapan, Mass.) left Constantinople, August 4th, via Orient Express for Vienna. Miss Thompson will visit various points in Europe before returning to the United States.

Mr. Karl Lott Rankin (Monrovia, California) sailed August 4th for work in the Caucasus Area.

Dr. Yonan, of the New York Headquarters of the Near East Relief, has been spending a few days in Constantinople on his way to the Caucasus and Persia. He sailed August 4th for Batoum.

We are glad to report that Mr. J. W. Van Wert (Fenton, Mich.) has sufficiently improved in health to return to his work in Alexandropol. Mr. Van Wert was ill at the American Hospital, Constantinople, for some time and has since been convalescing at the Near East Relief personnel house in Pera.

Mrs. Edna Bassett (Hollywood, Cal.) who has been Director of Orphanages, Samsoun, returned to Constantinople, August 5th. Mrs. Bassett is to be hostess of the Personnel House in Constantinople.

Mr. David Hoagland, of Tarsus College, who was formerly Director of the Derendje Unit of the Near East Relief, is visiting in Constantinople.

Mr. Howard B. MacAfee, Managing Director of the Beirut Area, is in the interior arranging for the removal of orphans to large concentration points near Beirut.